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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

PLeaſe to communicate to your Readers the following Abſtract of a Sermon (on 1 *Cor.* xii. 31. *And yet ſhew I unto you a more excellent Way*) preached at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Governors and Subſcribers to the County Infirmary at *Northampton*, by *Thomas Hartley*, A. M. Rector of *Winwick*, in *Northamptonſhire*, *September* 24, 1750; which cannot fail of conveying Inſtruction, and may probably excite a Deſire in ſome to become converſant with the Writings of this eminent Chriſtian Preacher. After deſcribing, with great Perſpicuity and Wiſdom, the Nature and innate Excellencies of Charity, he proceeds with this pathetic Addreſs.

I COME, thirdly, to ſpeak of Charity, under View of Beneficence to the Poor; and in this Light we behold it in its Fruits, as the Principle called forth into Act, and which may therefore properly be ſtiled the Expreſſion or Evidence of our Charity, as it reſpects the temporal Wants of our needy Brethren.

And here let it be obſerved, that as true Charity always produces this Effect to the Extent of our Power, ſo it is this inward Diſpoſition that dignifies and conſecrates the outward Act: For as there may be a miſtaken Zeal for Religion, even to the giving our Bodies to be burnt for what we may call ſuch, and yet without any true Love for God in our Hearts; ſo likewiſe the ſame Apoſtle tells us, that we may beſtow all our Goods to feed the Poor, and yet, notwithſtanding ſuch a Diſtribution, be void of the Spirit of real Charity. But I am now ſpeaking of, and recommending that kind of Beneficence, which is the Fruit of Chriſtian Benevolence; and, among the various Occaſions which offer for the Exerciſe of it, the Relief of the ſick and lame Poor, under the Proviſion of a publick Infirmary, is that which lays Claim to our preſent Attention.

And here it may be remarked, in Behalf of theſe Inſtitutions, which I think holds true of few others, even the moſt excellent, that the Invention of Man has not yet been able to furniſh us with any Objections to them; which Argument concludes no leſs ſtrongly for their confeſſed public Utility, than for their being founded on the moſt allowed Principles of Humanity. Many Conſiderations offer, which powerfully recommend Foundations of this Kind to our Encouragement and Support, and ſome which challenge a Preference of Regard to them above moſt others.

As firſt, if we conſider the Greatneſs of the Diſtreſs.---- Poverty, joined to Sickneſs, or to an ulcerated, broken, or diſlocated Frame of Body, bears doubly hard upon human Nature, and Eloquence muſt fail, where ſuch complicated Sufferings cannot move: For a *Lazarus*, at the Gate, is indeed a moſt affecting Orator, where the Heart is not hardened to a Degree of Inſenſibility more than brutal.

A ſecond Recommendation of theſe Houſes of Mercy is, that in this Exerciſe of our Bounty we are ſafe, both with reſpect to the Objects, and the Application of it: As to the former, due Proviſion is made for ſufficient Information concerning the Poverty of the Parties to be admitted: And as to their bodily Maladies, there are few Caſes which do not explain themſelves by correſponding Symptoms, or can elude the ſkilful Obſervations of the Perſons appointed to inſpect and examine them; ſo that it is not Pretence, but Reality, not an artful Story, but actual Diſtreſs, that here ſollicits our compaſſionate Regard.

A third Excellency of this Charity is the Care taken to promote and expedite, in the beſt Manner, the Cure of the Patients, by a voluntary, regular, and gratuitous Attendance of Phyſicians and Surgeons, of approved Judgment and Character in their Profeſſions, who, on that Account, may juſtly be ſtiled principal Benefactors to this excellent Work, whilſt we have the Satisfaction of ſeeing the Benefit intended to the Poor by our Contributions taking Effect at the eaſieſt Expence, and thereby rendered the more extenſive.

We read, that Almighty God, upon taking a Survey of the ſix Days Work of Creation, pronounced of every Thing which he had made, that it was very good: How beautiful and perfect then muſt he have been in his better Part, for whoſe Sake all Things were created! How excellent that Creature, who was made in the Image, and after the Likeneſs of his Creator! But he luſted after the Vanity of Time, and ſo loſt the Riches of Eternity; together with his Innocence, his Divine Light and Love, and Purity departed from him.----*God made Man upright, but he ſought out many Inventions*, Eccleſ. vii. 29. He ſought to be happy independently of God, and ſo loſt his Happineſs in him: Hence by Nature our ſad Alienation from the Life of God; inſtead of heavenly Wiſdom, a ſerpentine Craft; inſtead of Divine Love, groſs and corrupt Affections; and in the Room of that perfect Harmony in all its Powers and Faculties, which tuned the Soul to Peace, all the Diſcord and Rage of conflicting Paſſions.----Behold, O Man! in this thy aggravated Miſery of a diſtempered Soul and Body, the Greatneſs of thy Fall, and ſad Apoſtacy! But behold alſo the Greatneſs of Redeeming Love, the infinite Compaſſion of thy ſo much neglected Saviour! who, *when thou waſt caſt out in the open Field to the Loathing of thy Perſon, paſſed by thee, and when he ſaw thee polluted in thine own Blood, ſaid unto thee,----Live. I paſſed by thee, and looked upon thee; and I ſpread my Skirt over thee, and covered thy Nakedneſs; yea I ſware unto thee, and entered into a Covenant with thee, ſaith the Lord God, and thou becameſt mine*, Ezek. xvi. 5. 6. 8.

This Diſplay of our Lord and Saviour's Commiſeration and Love to the fallen human Race, is beautifully figured in the Mercy which the good *Samaritan* ſhewed to the poor wounded Traveller, that fell among Thieves.---The Prieſt and the Levite paſſed by, but afforded him no Relief; for neither the Law nor the Levitical Miniſtrations could avail to Man's Salvation; ſuch Help could only come from the great Phyſician of Souls, and Friend of Sinners, *who himſelf took our Infirmities, and bare our Sickneſſes*, Matt viii. 17. And *the Lord that healeth is his Name*, Exod. xv. 26. But tho' this be the Inſide and Spirit of the Parable, yet the Moral is drawn from the Outſide and Letter of it. Did the *Samaritan* ſhew Mercy to the wounded and diſtreſſed *Jew*, miniſtring to him the Means of his Cure, and defraying the neceſſary charges of it? *Go and Do thou likewiſe*; be merciful after thy Power to All, and ſhew thy Love to God, by this Proof of thy Love to thy Neighbour; *For whoſo hath this World's Good, and ſeeth his Brother have Need, and ſhutteth up the Bowels of his Compaſſion from him, how dwelleth the Love of God in him?* 1 John iii. 17. The Application comes home to us, as Fellow-Chriſtians, with additional Force; and the Occaſion of our preſent Meeting gives a particular Emphaſis to it: And therefore let us turn our Thoughts to the *Houſe of Mourning*, Eccleſ. vii. 4. for we are told that *the Heart of the Wiſe* is there, and thence learn a Leſſon of Humility, a Leſſon of Gratitude, and an Exerciſe of Charity.

Were I to conſider only my own Unfitneſs to be your Sollicitor this Day, I ſhould have much Reaſon to be diffident of Succeſs; but when I conſider whoſe Cauſe I plead; when I conſider before whom I plead; and, above all, when I conſider in whoſe Name I plead, I will not, I cannot think that I ſhall plead in vain: Nor need I here to fetch any Weapons from the Armoury of Eloquence, nor ſeek to engage the Paſſions on my Side with artificial Strains of Rhetorick, ſeeing the *Infirmary* itſelf affords the moſt perſuaſive Motives to urge a compaſſionate Relief; and it would be ſufficient for this Purpoſe, would Time permit, to ſet open to your View, that Theatre of Woes, where pining Atrophy, Convulſions, agonizing Throws, corroding Ulcers, the Torture of broken and diſlocated Bones, and various other Maladies and Diſaſters, incident to the human Frame, form one complicated Scene both of viſible and audible Diſtreſs. Look down, you wealthy and honourable Ones, from your Height of Opulency and Splendor, and in theſe Sons and Daughters of Affliction acknowledge your Brethren, and own yourſelves to be but Men; for, *did not he that made* you *make* them, *and did not one faſhion* both *in the Womb?* Job xxxi. 15. Whilſt in the Phraſe of *Job*, *Job* xxix. 6. you waſh your Steps with Butter, and the Rock pours out to you Rivers of Oil, let the Streams of your Bounty refreſh the Hearts of the Sorrowful, and your Abundance be the Supplement to their Wants.------Thus may you excel in Goodneſs as in Greatneſs, and be accounted worthy of double Honour.

I next addreſs myſelf to you who are in a middle Station, placed ſafely between the two Extremes of Affluence and Indigence, and ſo poſſeſſed of what *Agur* prayed for, *Prov.* xxx. 8. And, as you know no Want yourſelves, extend freely your Aſſiſtance to thoſe that do. The Law commanded to help the Beaſt of our Enemy fallen under his Burden, *Exod.* xxiii. v. bring not then a Reproach upon that holy Name by which you are called, by refuſing to help a Neighbour, a Fellow-Chriſtian, being burthened with his Infirmities: A Retrenchment of the Vanities, Superfluities, or in the faſhionable Expences of Life, will amply ſupply the Means of Beneficence to your diſtreſſed Brethren; and by ſuch a Chriſtian Piece of Oeconomy, you will join the Practice of two Duties together, whilſt to that of *Charity* you add Self-denial for Charity's Sake.

Laſtly; As to you whoſe Portion in the good Things of this Life is ſmall, tho' yourſelves no leſs dear to God on that Account, I muſt call upon you alſo for a Token of your Love. It was ordained under the Law, in the Matter of Offerings, that the Perſon who was not able to bring a Lamb, ſhould bring two Turtle-Doves, or two young Pigeons, *Lev.* v. 7, and xii. 8. for no one was to *appear before the Lord empty*, Exod. xxiv. 20. Let not the Love of Chriſt, that perfect Law of Liberty, leſs conſtrain *you*: Let not the Free-will Offering of your Chriſtian Charity come ſhort of the Command of a *Jewiſh Oblation*: If thou haſt but a little, yet be merciful after thy Power, and *do thy Diligence gladly to give of that Little*, Tob. iv. 8. The Little that thou giveſt will ſanctify the Little that is left, and, truſt in the Lord, thou ſhalt have no Lack.

This Application to you all, of every Degree, on the Subject before us, comes backed with a Motive of undeniable Force, *viz.* That our bleſſed Lord has declared his Acceptance of that Relief which you afford to your afflicted Chriſtian Brethren from a Spirit of *Charity*, as done to himſelf; for ſuch has he appointed his Subſtitutes for the Receipt of it; I call upon you then, for *Chriſt's* Sake, that you be *ready to diſtribute, willing to communicate*, 1 Tim. vi. 18. or if this Argument fails, there remains at leaſt one, which, if rightly laid to Heart, I am ſure muſt prevail, which is, that we all ſtand in Need of Mercy, and therefore ought to ſhew it: I call upon you therefore, for your own Sakes, by the Love you bear to your immortal Souls, that you come not ſhort of the Promiſe of Him who hath ſaid, *Bleſſed are the Merciful, for they ſhall obtain Mercy*, Matt. v. 7.

And now having pointed out that moſt *excellent Way of Charity*, or Love to God, and our Neighbour, that Goſpel Way of Pleaſantneſs, that ſure Path of Peace leading on to Glory, what remains but that we walk therein. We are called Chriſtians, profeſſing one Faith, one Lord, one Baptiſm: Let us ſhew ourſelves to be ſuch, not in Word only, but in Deed and in Truth; whilſt our Faith worketh by Love, and our Love by ſhewing Mercy to the Poor."

To theſe perſwaſive Arguments, founded on the Principles of Religion, Virtue and Humanity, it would appear ſuperfluous to add any Thing further than to impreſs, with that Earneſtneſs the Subject demands, a Continuance of the Compaſſionate Notice and Regard, which hath been ſhewn ſo generally to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, which, altho' but yet in its Infancy, hath been productive of apparent good Effects to ſeveral Hundred of our diſtreſſed Fellow-Creatures, who, under the divine Bleſſing, have been reſtored to Health, and many of them ſaved from periſhing: And as the Number of ſuch hath annually increaſed, the Income ariſing from the Contributions is found to fall much ſhort of defraying the neceſſary Support of the Inſtitution, and renders an Application of this Kind requiſite:-----The good Purpoſes of this Infirmary, and the Care with which it hath been conducted, have been ſo obvious to the Contributors, that ſome have manifeſted their Approbation, by generouſly adding to their former Benefactions, which gives Encouragement to expect others will follow their laudable Example; and that ſuch of our Fellow-Chriſtians who have not yet demonſtrated their charitable Diſpoſition towards promoting the Progreſs of this neceſſary and commendable Work, will with Chearfulneſs extend their benevolent Aſſiſtance. So wiſheth,

A CONTRIBUTOR.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Uſe of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
15	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1000
900	of	8	are	7200
1189 Prizes.			First drawn,	50
3811 Blanks.			Laſt drawn,	51
		The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,		25
		The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,		25
		The Ticket drawn next before the firſt 500,		12
		The Ticket drawn next after the firſt 500,		12
5000 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,				20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is alſo an Advantage, and the Deduction is ſmaller than uſual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the Firſt Day of February next, or ſooner, if ſooner full. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made.

Prize-money not demanded in ſix Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Inſtitution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets are now ſelling by the ſaid Managers, at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

This Day is publiſhed, for the Month of December, *and to be continued Monthly*,

NUMBER XII. of

THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE; being a Conſervatory for ſuch Pieces of Literature, Wit, and uſeful Knowledge, as may merit the general Notice of Mankind. Containing Hiſtory, Poetry, ſelect Eſſays, and an hiſtorical Chronicle of public Tranſactions and uncommon Events; with the moſt material News, both foreign and domeſtic.

The AUTHOR *embraces this Opportunity to pay his Compliments to his kind Subſcribers, and hopes for a Continuance of that Encouragement with which they have hitherto favoured his Magazine. And, by way of Gratification, he thinks he cannot more oblige his Readers than by aſſuring them, that he hath, at a conſiderable Expence, procured the moſt early Intelligence from* Europe, *that can be collected from authentick News Papers, Monthly Magazines, and the beſt wrote Pamphlets, to render the Work uſeful and entertaining.*

Subſcriptions will continue to be taken in by J. Parker, at Woodbridge, in New-Jerſey, Parker and Weyman, in New-York; Mr. Thomas Combe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Parker and Company, in New-Haven; Mr. J.

Franklin, in Rh. Iſland; Mr. B. Mecom, in Boſton; Meſſ. W. Ouke, F. Braſier, and A. Gordon, in Middleſex; Meſſ. J. Taylor, J. Wardell, T. Leonard, G. Wall, and Dr. Newell, in Monmouth; Meſſ. Uzal Ogden, and M. Williamſon, in Eſſex; Meſſ. Van Norden, and E. Boudinott, in Somerſet; Meſſ. H. Paxſon, H. Hartſhorne, J. Borden, jun. and J. Cox, in Burlington; Mr. R. Friend Price and Capt. Denny, in Glouceſter; Dr. Budd, in Salem; Meſſ. A. Seyrs and A. Moore, in Cumberland; Meſſ. A. Leaming and J. Spicer, in Cape-May; Meſſ. M. Ryerſon, S. Johnſon, D. Waldron, and J. Furman, in Hunterdon; and Col. Ford, in Morris.

DRESDEN, October 10.

THE inhabitants of the country about Leipſick, have repreſented to his Pruſſian Majeſty, that the heavy contributions raiſed by his officers for the ſupport of the Pruſſian troops in Saxony, were grown ſo inſupportable, that they could not anſwer the ſame, and eſpecially ſince the Auſtrian forces exact the ſame for their better ſupport; upon which the King has promiſed, as ſoon as poſſible, to extricate them from the ſaid incumbrance.

Florence, Sept. 30. A Shebeck, belonging to Rear Admiral Broderick's fleet, was, on the 22d inſt. at night, in a violent ſtorm, drove on ſhore on the rock called the Melora, and there wrecked; but the crew, conſiſting of 80 men, were all ſaved.

Baſtia, Sept. 17. The tranquility procured us by the abode of French troops in this iſland, has juſt been interrupted by the rebels, who, to the number of 4000, under the command of Paoli their chief, have attempted, but in vain, to ſurprize the poſt of Rogliano. Of the Genoeſe there were but two ſoldiers killed, but two French officers and 35 men, who went out as ſcouts, had the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands. It is feared that they will not ſtop at this attempt; and if new forces be employed to quell them, it will rather rekindle than extinguiſh the war. The French troops are indeed able to keep them at bay, becauſe they have not had half ſo many ſick this ſeaſon as in former years; which is owing to the wiſe precautions of their General. M. Devaux, who guards againſt the diſtempers incident in the ſummer months.

Vienna, October 4. The numerous armies kept on foot, and the funds requiſite for maintaining them in the field, engroſs the chief attention of the court. The Empreſs Queen, having nothing ſo much at heart as the ſupport of her armies, has cauſed ſeveral projects to be laid before her; but ſhe has found moſt of them either ſcarcely practicable, or too burthenſome to her ſubjects. Being reſolved to find a medium, her Imperial Majeſty has ſent orders to the preſidents of the ſovereign colleges to aſſemble, and conſult together about the propereſt ways and means to raiſe ſupplies for the war, without exhauſting the people; and they are unanimous for a general poll-tax; a reſource ſo much the more eligible, as the revenue may be much increaſed, by taxing abundance of people, who, by exemption or otherwiſe, contribute nothing towards the charges of the ſtate. While the miniſtry apply themſelves to this object, they don't loſe ſight of the article of proviſions and forage, which is equally important, and perhaps more difficult to accompliſh.

Breſt, Sept. 30. The troops of our neighbourhood which ſet out the 5th inſt. for St. Maloes, are come back quite harraſſed and jaded with a long march of upwards of 100 leagues without halting; but the ſucceſs they had againſt the Engliſh, and the reſt they now enjoy, make them full amends for all their fatigues.

The number of Engliſh priſoners increaſes, ſcarce a day paſſing in which we do not pick up ſome ſtragglers.

Warſaw, Oct. 3. We have received very poſitive aſſurances from Peterſburgh, that the Empreſs will omit nothing that may contribute to the advantage of her allies, and in particular towards the deliverance of Saxony, for which ſhe deſtines part of the numerous levies of troops actually making in the Ruſſian empire. Her Imperial Czariſh Majeſty intereſts herſelf ſo heartily in every thing that concerns the royal family, that moſt of the grandees of the kingdom are already informed by her directions, that ſuppoſing they ſhould refuſe to acknowledge Prince Charles for Duke of Courland, ſhe will maintain his election, coſt what it will. Notwithſtanding this reſolution, and the menaces annexed to it, we are ſtill of opinion that the dyet will not turn out to the ſatisfaction of the court. As to the reſt, it is given out that ſome negotiations are on the tapis between our ſovereign and the King of Pruſſia, under the mediation of a certain potentate, who labours ſtrenuouſly to reconcile them; but we think his endeavours will prove fruitleſs, if he aims at bringing about a ſeparate Peace, contrary to the engagements of a Prince who is too faithful an obſerver of his word to fail in his duty to the common cauſe.

Dreſden, Oct. 8. The regency of Leipſic, having been threatened with military execution for the remainder of the 600,000 crowns demanded by the King of Pruſſia, and not knowing which way to find means to pay the money, have at the laſt had recourſe to the interceſſion of this court (Saxony) and the good offices of the Britiſh miniſter, with his Pruſſian Majeſty in their favour. But in vain have the deputies of that unhappy city exhauſted themſelves in prayers and intreaties. The court beheld its fate with ineffectual pity, and M. Mitchell, the King of Great Britain's miniſter, excuſed himſelf from interpoſing in the affair, under pretence that he had no orders for ſo doing.

Paris, Oct. 21. The King has iſſued an edict which directs, that the 105 battalions, of which the militia in the ſeveral provinces in this Kingdom conſiſts, ſhall each of them be made up 720 men. His Majeſty by another edict grants a free pardon to all deſertion that was antecedent to the 1ſt of February 1757, upon condition that they engaged themſelves for ſix years in ſome of the regiments in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Hamburgh, Oct. 20. An Engliſh man of war and a Frigate are arrived in the Elbe, with 50,000 l. ſterling on board, part (we ſupppoſe) of the ſubſidies, payable to the King of Pruſſia and the Prince of Heſſe.

Leipſic, Oct. 17. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia hath been graciouſly pleaſed to mitigate his late demands of 600,000 crowns to 160,000 only, 30,000 of which we have already paid down in ready money, and have given bills of exchange for the remainder, which are to be diſcounted at a fair which is to be held next New Year's day.

Bruſſels, Oct. 23. Two French frigates paſſed by Oſtend the 16th inſt. they are returning from Zealand to Dunkirk, and are cloſely purſued by two Engliſh men of war.

Bruſſels, November 1.

A Liſt of the killed and wounded of the Imperial and Royal Army in the Battle of Hochkirchen.

German foot 809 killed, 3273 wounded; Durlach's corps 16 killed, 50 wounded; Laudon's corps 66 killed, 196 wounded; Artillery 27 killed, 119 wounded. Total, Infantry 918 killed, 3638 wounded. Dragoons 72 killed, 122 wounded; Cuiraſſiers 26 killed, 174 wounded; Huſſars 4 killed, and 38 wounded. Total, Cavalry 102 killed, 334 wounded: In all 1020 killed, 3972 wounded.

We cannot as yet give an exact account of the miſſing and ſtrayed, becauſe ſome of them are hourly returning.

A Liſt of the Artillery and Stores taken at the Battle of Hochkirchen.

Twenty 3 pounders, fifteen 6 pounders, forty-two 12 pounders, ten 24 pounders, ten Obus 7 pounders, four 10 pounders: Total, 101. 44 covered waggons, 17 waggons, 9 cheſts of balls.

Glaſgow, Oct. 21. On Wedneſday laſt arrived at Greenock, the Ludlow-Caſtle Man of War, Capt. Clark, with 9 ſail of Tranſports from Portſmouth, to carry a body of new raiſed Highlanders, &c. over to North-America.

LONDON.

October 20. Five French men of war of the line, and two frigates, ſailed from Breſt to the weſtward. They were ſeen by a Cartel ſhip from Bayonne, who is ſince arrived at Plymouth.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 6.

"The differences which have ariſen between this Republic and the court of London, have for ſome time very much employed the Engliſh miniſtry. Lord H. hath had many conferences on that ſubject with Mr. Hop, their High Mightineſſes miniſter; but they have hitherto had no effect. The court acknowledges, indeed, the injuſtice of the depredations committed in Europe, and takes all methods to ſuppreſs them. But it invariably perſiſts in its firſt ſyſtem with regard to the trade carried on by the ſubjects of the Republic with the French iſlands. It will abſolutely have a ſtop put to this trade, which it looks upon as illicit and ruinous to England, unleſs the ſtates will reſtrain it to certain commodities, the traffick of which ſhall be leſs advantageous to France.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 6.

"Many of our coffee-houſe politicians, who can make myſteries of the plaineſt things, infer from the long inaction of the Prince of Soubiſe and Marſhal Contades, that there muſt be ſome pacifick negotiation on the tapis, and that the overtures have been made by a neutral power. It may poſſibly be ſo: But ſuppoſing there is no ſuch thing in the wind, the inaction of our generals may be thus naturally accounted for, though it is very diſagreeable to a Frenchman's ears. If Soubiſe and Contades ſhould give battle, in all human probability they could not gain any thing like a deciſive victory, and a drawn battle would be of worſe conſequence to them than to the allies at this late ſeaſon of the year. They muſt not think of taking up winter quarters far from the Rhine; therefore it is incumbent on them to caſt about for a ſafe retreat towards that river, and protect their petty German friends as well as they can during the winter, the ſeaſon being too far advanced to think of acting upon the offenſive. This diſappointment is owing to the defeat of the Ruſſian army, which has unhinged our plan of operations, as well as that of Marſhal Daun."

Promotions in the army.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Dundas, Eſq; to be Major of a brigade to the forces going on a ſecret expedition, under the command of Major General Hopſon.

Capt. Robert Skeen is appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the forces under Major General Hopſon, and to take rank as lieutenant Colonel of foot.

Capt. James Cunningham is appointed Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the ſaid forces, and to take rank as lieutenant Colonel of foot.

And Stephen Hollingbery, Eſq; to be Surgeon to Sir David Cunyngham's regiment of foot. As alſo John Haig, Eſq; to be Surgeon to Col. Gray's regiment of foot.

Gen. Hopſon has appointed Benjamin Tribe, Eſq; to be one of his Aid de Camps in the ſecret expedition.

Teavil Appleton, Eſq; is appointed a Major of a brigade in Col. Armiger's regiment of foot.

Charles Maſon, Eſq; is appointed Deputy Commiſſary of ſtores to the forces going on a ſecret expedition.

Colonel Haldane, Governor of Jamaica, is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the army, and is to ſail to Jamaica to take upon him the Government of that iſland; after to join General Hopſon, as ſecond in command on an expedition.

An extract of a Letter from the Hague, Oct. 10, *as publiſhed in the Bruſſels Gazette of the* 13*th.*

"The nobles of the Republic having been required to give their opinion about the propoſed augmentation of the troops, and the equipment of men of war, they deliſvered it the 20th of laſt month to the aſſembly, in the following terms:

"The nobles, after having ſeen and conſidered, &c. are of opinion that the propoſal to continue the regiment of Saxe Gotha in the ſervice of the republic, and to put it on the national eſtabliſhment, ought to be diſcuſſed and terminated as a ſeparate affair: That the recalling of the German battalions, as comprehended in the deliberations about the augmentation, to which thirteen members have already conſented, ought not to be ſeparated therefrom; and conſequently their great and noble Lordſhips, in order to obtain the end propoſed in the report, have no other reſolution to take than to perſuade, by letter, the provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht, Over-Yſſel and Groningen, to give their conſent purely and ſimply to the propoſed equipment, and alſo to deſire the provinces of Zealand and Frizeland, to concur with their noble and great Mightineſſes, or to back them in the repreſentations to be made to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Governante, to the end that ſhe would be pleaſed to engage the four provinces above mentioned to remove the obſtacles formed by them, and to conſent purely and ſimply to the propoſed equipment in concert with the other provinces."

"Whilſt we are expecting the propoſed equipment, which we think will ſoon be agreed to, the Engliſh, as we are aſſured, have recently taken from us four ſhips more, and carried them into their ports. Not a word is ſaid of the ſentence given the 26th of laſt month by the court of Admiralty in London; perhaps ſilence is kept, in order to avoid encreaſing the diſcontent of the public, who are already angry enough with the Engliſh for their irregular conduct. We ſee the court of London perſiſts in the reſolution to put an end to all commerce between the ſubjects of the republic and the French colonies. The Britiſh miniſtry did intimate to M. Hop, miniſter of their High Mightineſſes at the court of London, that ſome arrangements concerning that commerce would ſoon be taken, and that their High Mightineſſes would have reaſon to be ſatisfied therewith, if they were inclined to come to an accommodation, and to contain their ſubjects within certain reſtrictions; but this arrangement is no longer talked of; we muſt either drop this trade entirely, or reſolve to be treated like the ſubjects of an enemy."

The Engliſh privateer taken laſt week, and carried to Rochfort, was belonging to Topſham, and was going out on a cruize.

Oct. 26. A Scheme is on foot for preventing the impreſſing of ſailors, and it will be by allowing ſailors 30 s. per month, and that the money will be put on board the ſhips to pay the men every week, the ſame as is done by the land forces, which will prevent the extortion of the purſers.

Oct. 28. They obſerve in letters from Ratiſbon, that the quarrel between the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Wirtemberg, occaſioned by the latter's accepting of French ſalt in part of payment of his ſubſidy, and prohibiting the conſumption of Bavarian ſalt in his dominions, will prove more detrimental to the Wirtembergers than to the Elector's ſubjects; for, in conſequence of this difference, his Electoral Highneſs having prohibited all traffick with the Wirtembergers, the latter will be great loſers in the ſingle article of their Necker wines, large quantities of which were annually taken off their hands by the Bavarians; however, it is hoped at Ratiſbon, that the Aulic Council will endeavour to reconcile theſe two Princes, and that the Emperor may poſſibly entreat his good ally to make no more payments in ſalt, ſeeing it ſets his friends at variance, and makes France look little in the eyes of the Germanic body.

We hear that upon a complaint made of the rude behaviour of ſeveral of the inferior officers, and men, on board ſome of the Jamaica fleet, who took in freſh water at the Havannah, by taking away divers cattle, &c. from the Spaniards there, that due reſtitution is ordered to be made as ſoon as poſſible.

Oct. 31. The following narrative is publiſhed in the Bruſſels Gazette, dated, Hague, October 20.

"The Engliſh ſtill continue their piracies. Formerly it was privateers, whom the government diſowned, that moleſted and pillaged Dutch ſhips; but now the Republic's flag is inſulted even by the King's ſhips. An affair has juſt happened in the Mediterranean, which would have made the ſecond part of Capt. Crull's adventure, had Capt. Harringſma behaved no better than the other. This officer, who commanded a man of war belonging to the Republic, and had ſome Dutch merchantmen under his convoy, met off Toulon two Engliſh men of war. After ſaluting one another, the Engliſh ſent two officers on board the Dutch Captain, who, after ſtaying ſome time, and being courteouſly entertained, told Mr. Harringſma, that as they were informed the ſhips under his convoy had contraband goods on board, they had orders to ſearch them. The Dutch Captain replied, that their information was falſe; that the republic's ſhips were never employed to favour contraband trade; and that, moreover, he would not ſuffer any ſhip under his convoy to be ſearched. The Engliſh perſiſted in their demand, and told him, if he would not ſuffer it, they would ſend him to the bottom. Capt. Haringſma replied, that as they were two to one, they might poſſibly do it, but that one of them ſhould accompany him; and immediately gave orders to clear ſhip, and ſent away the Engliſhmen with this anſwer. The Engliſh Captains, having conſulted together, thought proper to deſiſt from their enterprize, and continued their courſe.

"The conduct of the Dutch Captain is greatly applauded in Holland. His firmneſs, they ſay, does him infinite honour. Complaint being made of this freſh inſult to Mr. Yorke, he anſwered, as uſual, that he knew nothing of the affair, and that he would inform his court of it. It hath made a great noiſe in the aſſembly of the States General; ſome deputies ſpoke with great warmth, and ſaid, that it would be the heighth of cowardice to ſuffer ſuch inſults; and, coſt what it would, proper ſteps ought to be taken to guard againſt them."

Nov. 2. The Lydia, M'Kenzie, from South-Carolina and Orkneys, is ſtranded on the coaſt of Jutland; the ſhip will be loſt, but part of the cargoe ſaved.

Moſt of the perſons concerned in plundering a Dutch ſhip, on board of which was a Spaniſh miniſter and his attendants, are in cuſtody, being impeached by their own linguiſt. They have received notice to prepare for trial, which is expected to come on in a few days.

By a private letter from Warſaw we have an account, that the Nuncio Radhorky, one of the members, having withdrawn from the Dyet, the Marſhal, after a pathetic ſpeech, broke up the aſſembly, *Re infecta*, as has been uſual for theſe ſixty years paſt.

The magiſtrates and pariſh officers of Shadwell, have iſſued out an order to all peace officers of the ſaid pariſh, to exert their endeavours for putting in due execution the laws now in being for the obſervation of the Lord's day, and to prevent the ſelling any manner of goods, occupying any trades, or tipling in ale-houſes, gaming, and all other indecencies.

A large Spaniſh veſſel, loaded with oil and fur, is taken by the Duke of Cornwall privateer, and carried into Briſtol.

Nov. 7. The following Briſtol privateers are arrived at that port from their ſeveral cruizes.---The St. Andrew, Olive; the Severn, with a large Dutch prize, laden with ſugar, &c. the Lockart, Brett; the Hornet, with a Dutchman; the Phœnix, Naſh, with a Dutch veſſel, having 800 hogſheads of ſugar on board; and the Invincible, Naſh, with three Dutch prizes, from the Weſt-Indies.

The Anſon privateer has ſent into Kingroad a Dutch ſnow from Statia. And the Dreadnought has ſent a Dutch ſhip into Falmouth.

Laſt Friday morning was launched at Haſle, about five miles from Hull, a new 74 gun ſhip, called the Temple.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty put the Stag man of war, of 36 guns, and 220 men, into commiſſion, and gave the command to Capt. Henry Angel.

The King of Pruſſia was in the hotteſt of the battle, and had a horſe ſhot under him; none of the army ſuffered ſo much as the Gens d' arms, moſt of whoſe officers were ſlain upon the ſpot.

Portſmouth, Nov. 3. Laſt Night arrived the Somerſet, Capt. Edward Hughes, who left the Ship that ſtruck to Admiral Boſcawen, under convoy of the Gramont Frigate, to proceed to St. George's Channel; ſhe proves to be the Carnarvon Eaſt-Indiaman, homeward bound, under Convoy of the Colcheſter, Captain Obrian, but ſeparated from him, and taken by five French Men of War of the Line, and two Frigates, homeward bound from Quebec, which were the Ships that ran away from Admiral Boſcawen.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

On Friday last Captain Stiles came to Town from Lisbon, in six Weeks Passage, who informs us, that no Packet had arrived from the Sailing of Captain Appowen for this Place; but that from some Inland Advices they received there, it appeared that, in the late Engagement between the Prussians and Austrians, Things were represented much more favourable on the Side of His Prussian Majesty, than by the Accounts we have already had.

We have Advice from Boston, that Six Thousand Pounds Sterling is come over from England for the Colony of Connecticut.

The Hayfield, Henderson, is arrived at Louisbourg from this Port.

Captain Warner, from Madeira, and a Sloop from New-York, are in the River.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY is postponed until the 21st Instant. A few Tickets still remain unsold, which are to be disposed of by the Managers, and by William Bradford, and David Hall.

☞ As a Store in this City was lately broke open, and robbed of some Money, among which were some Virginia Bills, particularly one of Three Pounds; if such should be offered to change by any suspicious Person, they are requested to be stopt.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, [illegible]ARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Hibernia, John Troy, for Dublin.
Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, for London.
Ship Sally, Joseph Punter, for Nevis.
Brig Betsey Russell, John Lamont, for Ditto.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, for South-Carolina.
Ship London, John Finglass, for London.

CLEARED.

Schooner Polly, Samuel Horton, to Marblehead.
Ship Earl of Holderness, William Gardiner, to Antigua.
Sloop Speedwell, John Kennedy, to North-Carolina.
Sloop Greenwich, William Barnes, to Barbados.
Schooner Dolphin, Magnus Miller, to Jamaica.
Ship Somerville, Blaithwaite Jones, to Antigua.
Ship Forbes, James Gibbon, to Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca, Thomas Powell, to Ditto.
Brig Mulberry, Daniel Joy, to Ditto.

By Order of BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN FORBES, *Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Foot, and Commander of His* MAJESTY'S *Forces in the Southern Provinces,*

ALL Persons who have any Demands for the Hire of Waggons, or for transporting Provisions and Stores during the last Campaign to the Westward, are desired to make up their Accounts, from the Time they were entered into the Service, to the Day of their Discharge, and deliver them to the Waggon Masters of their respective Brigades, that they may be inspected and adjusted. After which public Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Payment.

Given at Philadelphia, *the Thirtieth Day of* January, 1759. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Brigade Major.

On Saturday next will be published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence) *The Second Impression of*

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Easton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks, Oneidoes, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Skaniadaradigronos*, consisting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts, Delawares, Unamies, Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Minisinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1759.

Province of Pennsylvania, ss. NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for Quitrent, that Attendance will be given at the Receivers Office in Philadelphia, from Thursday the First of March to Saturday the Tenth inclusive. At Chester from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth. At Pennsbury from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-fourth. At Lancaster from the Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-first. And at the Town of York from the Second of April to the Fifth inclusive. To which Places all Persons concerned are required to repair, and discharge the Arrears due from them without Delay.

RICHARD HOCKLEY, EDMUND PHYSICK.

January 29, 1759.

To be sold by public Vendue, on the 19th Day of February next, a certain Lot, or 5 Acres of Land, situate in the Township of Kennet, Chester County, with a good Brick Dwelling-house, and Log Kitchen, good Stables, and other convenient Out-houses thereunto belonging, being a licenced House for Tavern keeping, and likely to continue so, lying commodiously to the Roads from Lancaster to Wilmington, and from Nottingham to Philadelphia (the late Property of James House, and to be sold by Virtue of his Last Will and Testament.) The Title and Terms of Sale to be seen at said Time, and the Sale to begin at 12 o' Clock on the said Day, to be held on the Premises, where due Attendance will be given by JOHN CHADDS, JAMES BALDWIN, and MARY, his Wife, Executors. ⊕

WHEREAS the subscriber hath some Years ago made a thorough Cure of the Scald Head, Notice is hereby given, that she cures the said Disorder at her House in Market-street, next Door to Marcus Kuhl's, at the most reasonable Rate.

⊕ HANNAH PEARSON.

N. B. A commodious three Story Brick House to be lett. Enquire of said Hannah Pearson.

STrayed or stolen out of the Meadows of Mr. John Parrot, at Point-no-Point, about December last, a bay Horse Colt, about nine Months old, has a bald Face, two Glass Eyes, and whitish Feet. Whoever takes up said Colt, and gives Notice thereof to Isaac Levy, junior, living in Front-street, opposite Benjamin Shoemaker, Esq; so as he may be had again, shall have Five Shillings Reward, paid by ISAAC LEVY, junior.

N. B. If the Colt is some Distance off, and the Keeper of it thinks proper to send a Line to said Levy, he shall have the above Reward. ❀

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A LOT of Land, Part whereof being clear, situated and lying in Windsor Township, in Middlesex County, within Three Quarters of a Mile of New-Jersey College in Prince-town, along the Post Road leading to Trenton, and adjoining the Plantation of John Clarke, containing 20 Acres, with a good Spring rising in the Middle, and running thro' Part of the said Lot. Also another Lot of Swamp and Meadow, lying near the aforesaid Upland, containing seven Acres. Whoever inclines to purchase the Whole, or Part, may apply to John Clarke, near the Premises, who will inform the Conditions of Sale, or to

⊕ BENJAMIN OLDEN.

N. B. The above Lots are suitable for any Tradesman, Tanner, Brewer or Distiller.

DESERTED from Lieutenant Jones's Recruiting Party of the second Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, on the 4th or 5th of January, James Currell, of a dark Complexion, five Feet six Inches and an Half high, about 24 Years of Age, speaks with a remarkable Irish Brogue; he served his Time with Samuel Whorrey, near Ring's Tavern, in Chester County. Also deserted on the 20th of the same Month, James Sheerin, five Feet six Inches high, of a fresh Complexion, 22 Years of Age, has dark brown Hair, born in Dublin: Had on when he went away, a brown Coat, Nankeen Waistcoat, and new Leather Breeches. Whoever secures each or either of said Deserters, and gives Information thereof to Lieutenant Jones, or Party, or to Mr. David Barnes, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall receive Twenty Shillings, over and above the Allowance of the Act of Parliament, for each Deserter. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 20, 1758.

BY the last Will of my Brother Richard Baily, late of this City, Carpenter, deceased, I find he has ordered his Executors to make Sale of a Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Land, on Society Hill, now in the Possession of Matthew M'Veigh; and also one Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Land, in the Possession of Mr. Smallman, together also with the Brick House and Lot in the Alley, adjoining the Garden where my said Brother lately dwelt; and of his Testament aforesaid did appoint his Wife Elizabeth, and John Frazer, Executors. To prevent Imposition, I give this publick Notice to all Persons who may incline to purchase the Premises aforesaid, or any Part thereof, that I claim Title to the same Premises, and every Part thereof, being devised to me in and by the last Will and Testament of my late Father, deceased, which Will was most unjustly burnt, cancelled, or otherwise destroyed, by my said Brother Richard, while my Father lay dying; and for the Recovery of my Right and Possession of and in the same Premises, I purpose to bring an Action of Trespass and Ejectment, returnable to the next March Term to be held at Philadelphia.

JOHN BAILY. Tbc.

Just imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by

ABRAHAM MITCHELL,

At his house, at the corner of Pewter-platter Alley, in Second-street, opposite the Church, viz.

MIDDLING and coarse broadcloths, beaver coating, bearskins, nap broad and narrow, plains, German serges, halfthicks, short cloaks, mens and womens yarn hose, worsted, cotton and thread do. worsted and cotton caps, shaloons, tammies, durants, starrettas, florettas, bird-eye-corns, nonpareils, worsted damasks, calimancoes, plain camblets, cross bar ditto, blue and green do. silk and plain camblettees, cross-bar tammies, yd. wd. poplins, Venetian half yd. do. hair grazets, common do. taffeties ell wide, half yd. persians, alamode, womens velvet, sewing silk, silk laces, thread and cotton do. ribbons, ferrits, quality binding, printed cottons, calicoes, chints, cotton romals, duke handkerchiefs, Scots gauze do. bordered, kenting and check do. rosetta do. bordered bandanoes, nankeens, ozenbrigs, 7 8ths dowlas, 3 qr. do. Russia sheeting, Irish do. yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linen, princes linen, pomerania do. 7 8ths garlix, tandem do. cotton and linen checks, long lawns, clear lawns, cambricks, bed tickeh, tapes, bobbin, nonsopretties and gartering, bed buttons, felt hats, pins and needles, shot, powder and lead, allom, blue stone, madder, red wood, logwood, copperas, verdigrease writing paper, a neat assortment of cutlary. Also bar iron by the ton, or smaller quantity. Tb. 3 M.

N. B. He continues making hats, and buying furs as usual.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ANN DAWSON, late of Strawberry Alley, are, for the last Time, desired to pay: And those that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts to JAMES WHITE, near the Drawbridge.

Said White hath lately imported sundry Sorts of Goods, to be sold Wholesale and Retail, as usual. Also sundry Dye Stuffs. He likewise keeps Wilcox's best glaized Press Papers to sell, and gives ready Money for clean Linen Rags. ♈

Philadelphia, January 30, 1759.

DEserted from the House of William Konkler, in North-Wales, on the 19th Instant, a Soldier, belonging to the Fourth Battalion of Royal Americans, named Thomas Davis, is about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well set, has a round Face, short brown Hair, and had on a Great Coat. Whoever takes up said Soldier, and brings him to Captain Desae's, at Germantown, or to Lieutenant Pegner, at Northwales, shall have Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward. ♉

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY English Girl, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at William Goddard's, the second Door above the Bridge, in Walnut street Philadelphia. §

To be LETT for a Term of YEARS,

ALL that Farm or Plantation called and known by the Name of Lawrence's Island, lying and being upon Raritan River, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of New-Jersey, about 3 Miles from the City of New Brunswick, and adjoining to the Plantation and Mills of Mr. Henry Longfield, the Whole containing about 350 Acres of Upland, very well timbered, and about 120 Acres of Meadow Land, which yearly produces a very large Burthen of Hay, and might still be considerably improved; the Place is in very good Repair, and has on it a very good Orchard and Garden, a handsome large House, 2 Stories high, a very good Barn, and several other out Houses, together with which, and in order to accommodate the Person who may incline to lease the same, will be lett three very good Negroes, who understand all the Branches of Farming, and also a considerable Number of Horses, Milch Cows, and other Cattle, and sundry Utensils of Husbandry necessary for a Farm. The Place is remarkably good for raising of Hogs, and Stock of all Kinds, which, by Reason of its being so near to New Brunswick, makes it the more valuable, the highest ready Money Price in the Province being generally given at that Place for Stock, and all Manner of Country Produce, which may be transported either by Land or Water. For the Terms, and further Particulars, apply to Messieurs Lewis Morris, jun. at Flat Bush, on Long Island, Anthony White at New-Brunswick, and Thomas Lawrence, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A STRONG likely Servant Girl's Time, who has about five Years and a Half to serve. Enquire of Benjamin Livezey, Sadler, in Lower Dublin Township Philadelphia County †

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation, pleasantly situated on the River Delaware, in the Township of Deptford, and County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Jersey, about eight Miles below the City of Philadelphia (Part of the real Estate of James Talman, deceased) containing 140 Acres, 100 Acres of which good banked Meadow. There is on the said Plantation a good new Brick Dwelling house, two Stories high, and a Stone Cellar under it. Adjoining to the said House is a convenient wooden House and Kitchen; also a young Orchard, large Barn and Stables, with several other Out-houses, &c. For Terms, apply to Kezia Talman, on the Premises, or Joseph Talman, in Burlington County, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said James Talman deceased. §

TO be sold by SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-street, a Plantation, within 8 Miles of Philadelphia, in Oxford Township, near the Church, containing 235 Acres, or better, about 100 Acres thereof Wood-land, near 25 Acres of Meadow, a large Orchard of Apples, Cherries and Peach Trees, with a large Stone-house, lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on each Floor, and good Cellars, a Milk-house, and Well of fine Water, also Barns, Stables, and Out-houses.

Also a Lot of Ground in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, containing about 5 Acres, with two Dwelling-houses thereon; each Tenement hath a Cellar, two Rooms, about 16 Feet square, a Fire place in each Room, and a Garret. There are also a large Garden, a Water well, an Oven, and a young Orchard of grafted Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherry-Trees.

The Purchasers may enter upon either Place the 25th of Third Month (March) next.

Imported in the Ship Betty Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN GIBSON,

At his Store, on Hamilton's Wharff,

BEST Green Tea, in Canisters, Broadcloths, Forest Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Kersies, Halfthicks, Plains, 6 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. Blankets, 6 qr. 8 qr. and 9 qr. Rugs, Flannels, copper fish kettles, best spring linen, ticklenburgs, 7-eighth and yard wide garlix, brown buckrams, white ditto, single silesias, pistol lawns, German whited long lawn, Holland ditto, curdled Russia, white hessians, yard wide and 9 eighth Russia sheeting, 9-qr. and 10. qr. beaticks, clouting diaper, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, printed calicoes, cotton ditto, full chints, linen ditto, Dutch pin-work, silesia clear lawns, yard wide tanjebs, 6 qr. wide cossaes, 3 qr. 7 eighths, 4 qr. yard and 3 eighths, and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, white jeans, cambricks, lungee romals, bandanoes bordered and plain, Persian black taffeties, China ditto, sky coloured ditto, demy chints, bastaes, cotton romals, castor and best beaver hats, mens welted white lamb gloves, Holland ditto, womens whited ditto and mitts, silk ditto, cotton and silk laces, gartering, coloured thread, pins, Whitechapel needles, death head scarff buttons, silk and hair twist ditto, mohair ditto, shirt ditto, whalebone jockey whips, ferrets, dandrif and horn combs, narrow and broad pretties, Holland tapes, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and mace, cherriderries, cloth, light and crow coloured baladine silk, fans, bombazeen, black peeling and sattin, cloth and white tammies, durants, cloth and blue shaloons, fine camblets, cloth blue, green and black calimancoes, double damasks, corded poplins, black velvet, grazets, mens, womens and boys worsted and thread hose, thread and cotton ditto, green velvet shapes, scarlet ditto, blue and scarlet cloth, GB wool cards, nests of trunks, pepper, paper, 8 to 12 inch stock locks, gimbiets, teakettles, 8, 10 and 20d, nails, best steel, goose, pidgeon and swan shot, gunpowder, Irish linens &c. &c. Tbc.

Just imported from London and to be sold by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

At the Golden Heart, opposite the Market, Philadelphia,

A Fresh Parcel of the genuine Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Turlington's Balsam, and the true Scots Pills. Where also may be had, Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's general Cordials, Betton's British Oil, Francis's Elixir, Baron Schwanberg's liquid Shell, and Fever Powders, the golden and plain Spirit of Scurvy Grass, Chace's, Hooper's, and Locker's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters, Hungary Water, &c. †

Just imported, and to be sold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their Store, in Water street, a little above Market-street,

A LARGE Assortment of Woollen and other Goods, suitable for the Season. Tbc.

N. B. Also to be sold at their Store, Best Colebrookdale Forge Hammers and Anvils, which are known, from Experience, to be the best that are made in America.

Philadelphia, January 1. 1759.

FOUND, on the 30th of December last, between Chester and Marcus-Hook, a Bundle of Mens wearing Apparel. The Owner, describing the said Bundle, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Ridley Township, Chester County. PHILIP FORD. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of Derrick Kroesen, of Bensalem Township, in Bucks County, on the 25th of October last, a Sorrel Mare, no Brand Mark, has some grey Hairs in her Tail. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying reasonable Charges, may have her again. DERRICK KROESEN. ¶

Just imported in the Brilliant, Capt. Seaman, from London, and to be sold by

THOMAS SMITH,

At his Store in Water street, a few Doors below Arch street, and next Door to the Ferry,

FINE and coarse broadcloths, kerseys, bearskins, flannels, rugs, rose blankets, duffils, linceys, naps, serges, striped cottons, swanskin, everlasting, blue and red coating, shaloons, tammies, durants, ratinets, camblets, hairbines, calimancoes, single and double damasks, alopeens, bombazeens, crape, Italian hatband, black gauze handkerchiefs, Venetian poplins, crossbar stuffs, mens, womens, boys and girls worsted stockings, worsted caps, brown linens, ozenbrigs, check linens, Irish linens, ditto sheeting, Russia sheeting, table-cloths, clouting diaper, Russia towelling, buckram, best scarf buttons and hair, pins, common needles, Whitechapel ditto, knitting needles, horn buttons, best ivory handle knives and forks, common table knives and forks, penknives, scissars, scythes, ivory and horn combs, buckles, buttons, wafers, sealing wax, snuff boxes, childrens shoes, nonsopretties, worsted china for beds, great variety of silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, kenting ditto, sectersoy romals, sattins, peelings, mantuas, taffeties, persians, silk stockings, silk caps, silk breeches patterns, womens black silk mitts, chints, calicoes, printed cottons, printed linens, mens, womens, boys and girls cotton and thread stockings, womens shoes, newest fashion ribbons, worsted bindings, silk ferrits, gartering, lawns, cambricks, muslins, pistol lawns, dowlas, bobbins, tape, silk and cotton lacer, sampler canvas, men and womens black, white and coloured gloves and mitts, worsted breeches patterns, womens cotton gloves and mitts, mens cotton muffatees, sewing silks, coloured threads, Scots threads, horsewhips, pewter, tea, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, powder, shot, lead, paper, looking glasses, fustians, gauze, gimp, lace, fans, &c. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Brilliant, Captain Seaman, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

A VARIETY of Goods suitable for the Season. Also Whalebone, Raisins and Currants; a Variety of Pictures, in Gold Sanding Frames, consisting of Views about London, French Palaces and Gardens, Views of Palmyra, and of antient Rome, the Seasons, the Royal Family, the Sciences, Mariske's Views of Venice, the Works of Charity, Cartoons, Roman Antiquities, Stow Gardens, Sea Pieces, Hunting Ditto, Roman Ruins, &c. &c.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold very cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

BAYNTON and WHARTON,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſame wherein Samuel Wharton kept Store, and oppoſite to Abraham Taylo's Eſq;

DRab, olive, buff, ſnuff, blue and ſcarlet, fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine broadcloths, light ruſſet, dark do. blue and green frizes, bearſkins, beaver coatings, 8 qr. and 9-qr. mottled and green rugs, 7-qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10-qr. rote blankets, Indian do. white, ſcarlet and red flannels, emboſſed do. ſcarlet ſerge, cotton linſeys, black, blue, crimſon and ſcarlet everlaſtings and amens, both plain and figured, calimancoes, tammies, both plain and croſs barred, durants, camblettees, blue and cloth coloured camblets, croſs barred and checqued do. both Engliſh and Scots, florettas, ſtarrettas, meſſinets, poplins, dreſdenets, black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured 3 and 4 thread knit veſt and breeches patterns, hemp, flaxen, and Iriſh ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, a great variety of 7-eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, 7-eights garlix, tandems, ſingle and double ſileſias, long and broad lawns, ell wide and 6-qr. muſlins, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain and flowered lawns, princes linen, black, plain and ſtriped perſians, maidens bluſh do. Engliſh and China taffeties, both black and cloth coloured, black paduaſoy, 6 qr. and 7 qr. bed bunts a variety of cotton and linen checks, callicoes, chints, cottons, ſtriped hollands, white and brown buckrams, Scots, kenting and duke handkerchiefs, cloth coloured worſted damaſks, London ſhaloons ſorted, blue, green, buff, yellow, red, ſcarlet and cloth colours, mens and boys worſted ſtockings plain and ribbed, mens do. yarn, womens and girls worſted ſtockings with and without clocks, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, pillow fuſtians, tufts, ſtrong ribbs, cloth colour, olive, yellow and black thickſets, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, lungee romals, check and Benga ſilk handkerchiefs, white, blue, green, yellow, ſcarlet, crow coloured and cloth coloured baliadine ſewing ſilk, a great aſſortment of plain, clouded and flowered ſattin ribbons, black, cloth, and light coloured 8d. and 10d. paduaſoy do. 10d. and 12d. plain and purled grogram do. cloth coloured and black taffety do. and narrow and broad figured ribbons, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, London quality binding, ſcarlet, lettered and Scots gartering, propatria, fools cap, and pott writing paper, blue, green, ſcarlet, buff, and black hair ſhags, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, light and brown kerſeys, blue, white, purple and red halfthicks, Ruſſia drillings, ravens duck, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, bohea tea, blue long cloths, Leghorn and chip hats, caſtor and felt hats, nankeens, a large aſſortment of neweſt faſhion mohair, plate faſhion, Philadelphia pattern and gilt coat and veſt buttons, blue, green, ſcarlet, yellow and cloth coloured ſilk and hair and mohair, playing cards, Scots, nuns and dozen threads, black, blue, green, red and cloth coloured do. blue and white narrow and broad tapes, mandarins, Burdet's ſilk and cotton laces, needles and pins, mens, womens and girls beſt white and coloured lamb gloves, womens and girls mittens, ſattin lined, both white coloured and black, pepper, ſilver watches, womens whips, with pluſh handles, mens half hunting do. with leather handles, do. with wire buttons, do. Newmarket neat ſwitches, a variety of ſleeve buttons, Dutch ſpectacles in caſes, Hoof's piſtol capt knives, butcher point cutteau knives, ſpotted handle buffaloe do. ſeal end buck, braſs handle, buck capt and Barlow's penknives, ſhoe knives, pinchers, hammers, tacks and awl blades, dandrif and horn combs, a variety of neat ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſhears and ſciſſars, braſs, copper, white metal and ſtee. ſhoe and knee buckles, ſham buck, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, ivory, round bone, and buck pocket knives and forks, ſplit bone and buck butchers knives, black lead pencils with and without caps, black and red razors, iron and poliſhed ſteel candleſticks, iron coffee mills, box irons, gimblets, H V do. and coopers adzes and axes, bar lead, gunpowder, duck ſhot, drop do. ſwan do. gooſe mould do. claſp hob nails. With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of Baynton and Bard, are deſired to make immediate payment to John Baynton; and all ſuch, who are indebted to Samuel Wharton, are alſo requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective ballances. To be ſold by John Baynton, 10 double fortified ſix pounders. Tbc 3 M.

Juſt imported in the Arabella, Capt. Bradſhaw, and to be ſold by

JAMES STEVENSON,

At his ſhop, the corner of Second ſtreet and Walnut-ſtreet, for caſh or ſhort credit, viz.

A *Large and neat aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, at the loweſt prices, viz.*

Superfine blue Broadcloth, at 35s. per Yard.
Scarlet ditto, at 40s. per Yard.
Cloth coloured ditto, at 34s. per Yard.

And the following goods in proportion, viz. Shaloons, ratinets, durants, tammies, ſoggathies, calimancoes croſs barred ſtuffs, poplins, camblets, robite and ſcarlet flannels, blue and red duffils, ſcarlet, green and cloth coloured napt, bearſkins, womens ſhort cloaks, worſted caps, men and womens worſted, thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk do. crimſon, purple and cloth coloured Manchеſter velvets, a variety of Scots and coloured thread, black velvet, Dutch tapes, ſewing ſilk, ſcarff, gilt and twiſt buttons, everlaſtings, ſtocking breeches patterns, black ruſſel, Engliſh and India paduaſoys, ſattins, taffeties, India damaſks, grograms, ſilk gauze, bumbums, muſlins, printed linens cottons and calicoes, 6 qr. printed bumbums, full chintz, cotton chintz, flower'd and plain pelongs, China ſilk handkerchiefs, bandanoes, fine linen do. flower'd ſattin cardinals, with hats, figur'd mode cardinals, with hats, flower'd ſattin poloneez, with hats, figured mode do. with hats, necklaces, plain and flower'd ſilk hats, hoſe, childrens ſhoes, a variety of the neweſt faſhioned ribbons, pocket looking gloſſes, chryſtal ſleeve buttons, watch ſeals, tambricks, clear lawns, long lawns, chip hats, Leghorn do. ozenbrigs, cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linen, tandem linen, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ravens duck, bombazeen, Scots plaid, men and womens welted ſhammy, crimſon, ſattin, black lamb, fawn colour'd lamb and tanned kid gloves and mittens, ſilk mittens, flowered minionet lawns, diaper, damaſk tablecloths, bedticks, Flanders do. dowlas, princes linen, garlix, ſileſias, ſuſtians, demity, thickſets, ſome cutlary, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. ⊕ 6 W.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1759.

THis is to give Notice, that we the Subſcribers, Executors of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Iſaac Warner, late of Blockley Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia, deceaſed, have, as far as in our Power lay, endeavoured to ſettle the Eſtate late of the ſaid Deceaſed, and are now willing and ready to make Diſtribution to the ſeveral Legatees and Heirs in the ſaid Will named; do therefore appoint the 28th Day of February next, at Ten o'Clock, for the Legatees and Heirs of the ſaid Deceaſed, to meet us at the Regiſter General's Office at Philadelphia, to receive their ſeveral and proportionable Parts of ſuch Legacies now in our Hands, as we ſhall not pay any Intereſt for the ſame; and all Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the ſaid Executors, that they may be ſettled and paid before that Time.

ISAAC WARNER, JAMES JONES, *Executors.*

For JAMAICA,

THE
BOREAS FRIGATE,
HENRY ALLEN M'DOUGAL,
COMMANDER,

Now lying at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff, a fine new Ship, a prime Sailer, and a Letter of Marque, mounts 16 eight Pounders, has cloſe Quarters, ſmall Arms, &c. All Gentlemen, Sailors, and able bodied Landſmen, that incline to go the ſaid Voyage, are deſired to repair to the Rendezvous, kept at Mr. George Hawkins's, where the Articles are to be ſeen, or to the ſaid Commander on board.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1759.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, two Tracts of Land in the Province of Weſt-New-Jerſey, viz.

ONE Tract, containing 156 Acres, ſituate in Glouceſter County, to the Eaſtward of Scotland Road, adjoining to a Tract of Land belonging to Robert Strettell.

The other Tract, containing 625 Acres, ſituate in Hardwick Townſhip, Morris County, adjoining to Lands of the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, and Clark Rodman; about 140 Acres of the ſaid Tract is cleared, of which a conſiderable Part is good Meadow, and more may be made. For Terms of Sale, enquire of Edward Penington, in Philadelphia.

If the Tenants on the laſt mentioned Tract are inclinable to purchaſe, they are deſired to apply within four Weeks from the Date hereof. ⊙ 8 W.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, lying on Rancokus Creek, in Burlington County, Weſt Jerſey, betwixt the New Ferry, and the Mouth of the ſaid Creek; containing 400 Acres, 80 Acres whereof being banked Meadow, Part improved, and Part to clear. The ſaid Plantation hath on it a good Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, and Draw well, Orchard, and cleared Upland for a Settlement, about 50 Acres. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may ſee the Land, and Conveniences, and know the Terms and Title, by applying to Matthew Allen, living on the Premiſes. 5

LOST on Saturday the 27th of January (ſuppoſed in the Market, or the Streets adjoining) a ſmall Silver Watch, with a green Silk String. There was a ſmall Piece of Paper in the Caſe, with the Owners Name wrote thereon. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to Charles Stow, or Andrew Bankſon, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN EBLEN ◻

To be SOLD,

A Healthy ſtrong Negroe Woman, about 24 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. D

Philadelphia, January 24, 1759.

To be Sold, by publick Vendue,

ON the 15th of February next, at the London Coffee houſe, at ſix o'Clock in the Evening, ſundry Lots of Ground on Market, Fifth and Minor-ſtreets; a Plan whereof may now be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, or at John Biddle's. ♁

Cheſter, January 22, 1759.

THere was committed to Cheſter Goal, in Pennſylvania, about ſix Months ago, one Barney M'Donnell, for deſerting from Capt. Montgomery's Company, in the Service of this Province. The Officer is deſired to take him away in one Month from this Date, or he will be diſcharged.

There alſo was brought to this Goal, ſome Time ago as a Runaway, a Dutch Lad, about 15 Years old, who calls himſelf Adam Baker, and ſays he lived with one George Caboon, near Lancaſter; his Maſter is deſired to come and take him out in one Month from this Date, or he will be ſold for his Fees. JOHN KERLIN *Sub-Sheriff.* ¶

To be Sold by

JOHN JOHNSON,

At his Shop in Second-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above Blackhorſe-Alley,

A *Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh, as he intends to leave off the Buſineſs of Shop keeping, in leſs than two Months, he deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him before the Year 1759, to pay.* ¶

Lately imported from London, and to be ſold by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore, in Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George,

BLUE, drab and copper coloured broadcloths, blue and black druggets, common ſingle Scots camblets, double boiled do. taperets ſorted, blue and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, black, blue, green and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſuperfine yard wide durants and tammies, yard wide corded poplins, half yard wide ditto, London and Liverpool ſhaloons ſorted, viz. blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured, mens and boys worſted ſtockings, girls ditto, with clocks, mens and boys ſtriped worſted caps, mens fine cotton ditto, flaxen ſprigg'd ozenbrigs, 3 qr. and 7 8ths wide check linens, 7 8ths, yard wide, and yard and half wide cotton checks, 3 qr. and 7-8ths wide garlix, fine yard wide ditto, brown buckrams, pomerania and princes linen, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, double and ſingle ſileſias, yard wide tandems, fine and coarſe German whited long lawns, piſtol lawns, cambricks in whole pieces and patches, broad lawns, clear lawns in whole pieces and patches, clouting diaper, 9 qr. ſuperfine Flanders bedticks pillow fuſtians, ſuperfine dy'd India jeans, blue and white ſpotted printed linen handkerchiefs, a very great choice of callicoes, ſome ſingle purple, double purple grounds, purple ſprigg'd, mixt with blue and red, fine China blue printed work, &c. dark and light ground full chints in patterns for gowns, demy blue long cloths, yard wide and yard and half wide muſlins, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee ſilk romals, black China taffeties, ſtriped Bengals, millaes and coloured ginghams, blue, black and cloth coloured ratinets, broad and narrow black paduaſoys, black and changeable half ell wide Italian mantuas, white half yard wide perſian, ſingle ſilk caps, black ſilk lace, white, black, blue, light and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk in half pounds, a very great variety of plain, clouded and flowered ſattin, paduaſoy, taffety and perſian ribbons, flat and round ſilk watch-ſtrings, white ſtay twiſt, bordered and ſpotted Spittalfields manufactured culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ſilk ferrits, Dutch ſaffron, mens coarſe yarn hoſe, womens ditto with ſtamp'd clocks, childrens ſpotted ſtockings, Italian hatband crape, plain white Cyprus gauze, ſuperfine white corded demity, plain India ditto, plain and ſtriped cotton laces, round Manchеſter ditto, a large aſſortment of broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, pro-patria, fools cap and pott writing-paper, flowered, lettered and plain ſcarlet gartering, Engliſh ben leather ſoles, common needles, boxes of tin plates, a compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe wire both of braſs and iron, plate faſhion white metal coat and jacket buttons, plain and carved white metal and braſs ſhoe and knee buckles beſt Engliſh ſteel in half faggots, marked A C No. 3, rolled iron plates, ſtonecutters ſaws, iron fenders, London frying pans, corking and middling pins, ſhort white ditto, blue and white ſtriped cotton tapes, Scots and Manchеſter check linen handkerchiefs, dandriff, ivory and horn combs, Dutch ſpectacles, new ſilver watches, broad and narrow holland tapes, fine and coarſe bobbin, nonſopretties, Hool's beſt piſtol cap knives, buck cutteaus, flowered and plain wood ſtick fans, fine white edging, mens coloured gloves, maids and girls black lamb mittens, youths, boys, maids and girls black glaized and ſhammy gloves, womens claret coloured ſhammy gloves and mittens, womens white lamb gloves and mittens, watch ſeals, coloured and Scots thread, Britiſh ink-powder, mohair and ſilk and hair twiſt, bags of fine ſcarff mohair buttons of moſt colours, common 4d. cauls, merry Andrew playing cards, broad and narrow incle and filletting tapes, London paſteboards, pidgeon, duck and gooſe ſhot, ſmall bar lead, neſts of red trunks, ſmall ſtriped nickanees, plain white kenting handkerchiefs, bordered minionet gauze ditto, Flemiſh and Engliſh braſs kettles, a great variety of London pewter, viz. diſhes, plates, tankards, quart and pint mugs, teapots, cream pots, porringers, dram bottles, common and hard metal table ſpoons, tea-ſpoons, &c. &c.

To be ſold to the highеſt Bidder, at Cheſter-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tueſday, the 20th of March next (being the firſt Day of Court)

A Meſſuage or Tenement (called Townſhoe) commodiouſly ſituated in the ſaid County, on Cheſter River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Cheſter-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement conſiſts of a good Dwelling Houſe, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-houſe, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houſes; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Paſture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Veſſel of 2000 Buſhels Burthen may come and load. The Premiſes may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleſton, in the Neighbourhood.

By a ſpecial Power, on Record, from the late Foſter Cunliffe, and Sons, Eſquires. H. CALLISTER.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October laſt, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a luſty well ſet Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large buſhey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkſhire, in England, and ſpeaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with ſmall turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes acroſs, blue Serge Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clumſy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was ſeen going down towards Maryland with another Man, ſuppoſed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, or brings him home to his Maſter, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiddle. ¶

STOLEN on the Third of this inſtant January, at Night, out of the Shop of the Subſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter County, the following Particulars, viz. Three Mens Beaver Hats, about nine Caſtors ſome of which had no Linings or Loops, and one Woman's white Hat. Alſo ſeveral Fox ſkins, Racoon and Muſkrat Skins, ſome of which had the Hair plucked off. Whoever takes up ſaid Thief, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, or if the Goods are found without the Thief, Thirty Shillings, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. All Perſons are deſired to detect any ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall attempt to ſell any ſuch Goods. ♈

STRAYED out of a Paſture, near Philadelphia, about ſix Weeks ago, a ſorrel Horſe, with a white Face and Feet, about 15 Hands high, trots in a Chair, and will pace in the Saddle about four Miles an Hour. Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ISAAC SNOWDON.

N. B. Some time paſt was left in the Market a Leather Pocket Book, in which was a Note of Hand from Andrew Hoop, of this City, Shoemaker, to Iſaac Snowdon, for Seven Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Ninepence. It is hoped no Perſon will take an Aſſignment, as ſaid Hoop has fully paid it. ⊕

STRAYED or ſtolen out of a Meadow at Point no-Point, about the 10th of November laſt, a bay Horſe, 5 or 6 Years old, 14 Hands 2 Inches high, black Mane and Tail, branded on the near Side T, and ſome other Brands, not known, paces and trots, draws very well, was in good Order when he went away, and ſhod before. Alſo ſtrayed away, a black Horſe, about 10 Years old, with a Star, had been very hard worked, branded T on the near Buttock, and ſome other Brands, not known. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, Twenty for the bay, and Ten for the black; but if ſtolen, Forty Shillings for the bay, and Twenty Shillings for the black, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, paid by me

† THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1759.

ON Monday the 22d Inſtant will be publiſhed and ſold by the Author in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, A MAP of the improved Part of the Province of Penſylvania, extending North and South 200 Miles, Eaſt and Weſt about 200 Miles; in which are laid down all the Mountains, Rivers, principal Creeks and Highways, Churches, Meeting-houſes, Inns, Merchant Mills and Gentlemens Seats that lie within the Extent abovementioned. Price *Fifteen Shillings.*

The Names of the Townſhips are alſo inſerted, nearly as the Townſhips themſelves are ſituate, throughout the Province. There will be alſo given gratis with each Map, a Pamphlet, containing the Diſtances of all Places of Note from the City of Philadelphia. The Subſcribers and others may have their Maps either paſted or in ſingle Sheets; but the latter will be beſt for thoſe who intend to line them with Linen, it being found by Experience, that they cannot be ſo neatly put on Linen when they come to the Workman's Hand joined together, as when in ſingle Sheets. This is not mentioned to ſave Expence, but for the Sake of the Subſcribers, for whom the Author would do every Thing in his Power to gratify, in Return for their Generoſity. ¶ NICHOLAS SCULL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

February 8, 1759. NUMB. 1572.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By His EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;
Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Province of Nova-Cæſarea, or New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending, in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a Treaty held at [illegible]que in Pennſylvania, in October laſt, Peace was concluded and ratified between the Lieutenant Governor of Pennſylvania, and the Governor of New-Jerſey, on the Behalf of their reſpective Provinces, and the reſt of His Majeſty's Subjects in America, of the one Part, and the Eight Confederate Indian Nations, and the Indians called the Delawares, the Unamies, the Miniſinks, the Wapings, and the Mohiccons, of the other Part; which Peace hath ſince, by the Intervention of Brigadier General FORBES, been acceded to, ratified and confirmed by the ſeveral Nations of Indians living on the Ohio: Now I do, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, hereby proclaim, publiſh and notify the ſaid Concluſion of Peace unto all His Majeſty's Subjects within this Province, ſtrictly commanding and requiring them, and every of them, henceforth to treat the ſaid Indians as Friends and Brethren, and carefully to avoid all Cauſes of Strife and Contention with them. And all Magiſtrates and Officers, Civil and Military, are hereby required to take Care that the Terms of the ſaid Peace be duly obſerved and kept, and that all Perſons within this Province, who ſhall infringe the ſame, be brought to Juſtice.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the City of Perth-Amboy, on the Fifteenth Day of January, in the Thirty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS BERNARD.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES READ, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His EXCELLENCY
GENERAL *AMHERST*,
Commander in Chief of His MAJESTY's Forces in NORTH-AMERICA, *&c.*

WHEREAS a Number of Battoe Men will be wanted for His Majeſty's Service the enſuing Campaign, I have thought fit to publiſh the following Propoſals for the Encouragement of ſuch Perſons as are inclined to enter into that Service, viz.

That they be formed into Companies of 50 Men each, with a Captain, and one Lieutenant, the Captain Ten Shillings per Day; the Lieutenant, Six Shillings per Day; and each private Man Three Shillings per Day, New-York Currency, with Twenty Days Advance Pay, to be paid the 10th Day of March next at Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, Harford, New-York, Elizabeth-Town and Philadelphia; and to be found in Proviſions, agreeable to the Practice of the Army. Every fit Man for a Captain, that raiſes 30 Men, ſhall have the Commiſſion. Likewiſe every fit Man for a Lieutenant, that raiſes 20 Men, ſhall have the Commiſſion. And every Man, is to be well clothed, and be furniſhed with a good Firelock, Powder Horn, Shot Bag, and Cover for the Lock of his Gun, with three Pound of Ball fit for his Gun, and a good Blanket. The whole to be at Albany the 20th of March next, without Fail, there to be reviewed by proper Officers; and none will be accepted in this Service but young, ſtroug, active Men, accuſtomed to Hardſhips, and the Uſe of a Gun; and to remain in the Service during the Campaign, and no longer. All perſons who intend to engage in the above Service as Captains, are to ſend their Names and Places of Abode to Colonel Bradſtreet, at Albany, as ſoon as poſſible.

JEFF. AMHERST.

New-York, January 29, 1759.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Uſe of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000		
3	of	500	is	1000
4	of	300	are	1500
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1200
15	of	75	are	1000
20	of	50	are	1125
30	of	40	are	1000
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1200
900	of	8	are	1000
				7200

1189 Prizes.
3811 Blanks.

First drawn,	
Laſt drawn,	50
	51
The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,	25
The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,	25
The Ticket drawn next before the firſt 500,	12
The Ticket drawn next after the firſt 500,	12
5000 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,	20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is alſo an Advantage, and the Deduction is ſmaller than uſual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the 21ſt Day of this inſtant February. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made.

Prize-money not demanded in ſix Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Inſtitution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets are now ſelling by the ſaid Managers, at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

This Day is publiſhed, for the Month of December, *and to be continued Monthly,*
NUMBER XII. of
THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE; being a Conſervatory for ſuch Pieces of Literature, Wit, and uſeful Knowledge, as may merit the general Notice of Mankind. Containing Hiſtory, Poetry, ſelect Eſſays, and an hiſtorical Chronicle of public Tranſactions and uncommon Events; with the moſt material News, both foreign and domeſtic.

The AUTHOR *embraces this Opportunity to pay his Compliments to his kind Subſcribers, and hopes for a Continuance of that Encouragement with which they have hitherto favoured his Magazine. And, by way of Gratification, he thinks he cannot more oblige his Readers, than by aſſuring them, that he hath, at a conſiderable Expence, procured the moſt early Intelligence from* Europe, *that can be collected from authentick News Papers, Monthly Magazines, and the beſt wrote Pamphlets, to render the Work uſeful and entertaining.*

Subſcriptions will continue to be taken in by J. Parker, at Woodbridge, in New-Jerſey, Parker and Weyman, in New-York; Mr. Thomas Combe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Parker and Company, in New-Haven; Mr. J. Franklin, in Rh. Iſland; Mr. B. Mecom, in Boſton; Meſſ. W. Ouke, F. Braſier, and A. Gordon, in Middleſex; Meſſ. J. Taylor, J. Wardell, T. Leonard, G. Wall, and Dr. Newell, in Monmouth; Meſſ. Uzal Ogden, and M. Williamſon, in Eſſex; Meſſ. Van Norden, and E. Boudinott, in Somerſet; Meſſ. H. Paxſon, H. Hartſhorne, J. Borden, jun. and J. Cox, in Burlington; Mr. R. Friend Price and Capt. Denny, in Glouceſter; Dr. Budd, in Salem; Meſſ. A. Seyrs and A. Moore, in Cumberland; Meſſ. A. Leaming and J. Spicer, in Cape-May; Meſſ. M. Ryerſon, S. Johnſon, D. Waldron, and J. Furman, in Hunterdon; and Col. Ford, in Morris.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

NOT a ſingle word is ſpoke here of the loſs of Cape-Breton. A profound ſilence is obſerved on that affair; which wears no good aſpect. Some of the diſcontented aſk, What do you ſay of the taking of Louiſbourg? Is it poſſible that ſhame ſhould be the portion of the nation? What diſorder in the Government? How can ſuch deep ſecurity prevail every where, when every thing threatens you? It is true, that the Engliſh were in a ſtill leſs excuſable ſecurity, when we threatened them with the expedition againſt Minorca 5 months before we undertook it. But their blunders are no excuſe for ours, nor will they repair our immenſe loſſes.

From the Vienna Gazette, *October* 5.

Extract of a letter from Saxony, dated Sept. 25.

"However fatal the King of Pruſſia's marches may have been to this country, none ever cauſed ſo much terror as that which he hath juſt made thro' Luſatia to Dreſden, after his battle with the Ruſſians: For inſtead of that fate which uſually accompanies war among civilized nations, it ſhould ſeem that this march had no other end but barbarouſly to lay waſte the beautiful ſpot that had not been ravaged.

"They began with the magnificent caſtle of Pforten, belonging to Count Bruhl. An officer, who would never tell his name, doubtleſs becauſe he was aſhamed of his commiſſion, arrived there the 5th inſt. with a detachment of about 500 Pruſſian huſſars. He firſt ſeized a ſum of about 500 crowns: He afterwards ordered the cellars to be opened, where his people ſtaved all the large hogſheads of wine, but carried off the ſmaller, and all the bottles.

"Under pretext that two battalions more were to arrive, the officer ordered all the apartments to be opened to him, and putting wood and ſtraw into them for the uſe of the expected troops, his huſſars ſet fire to it.

"In vain was recourſe had to the moſt moving intreaties and repreſentations: All they could draw from the officer was, that he muſt obey his orders on pain of death; to which he added, that if any perſon preſumed to extinguiſh the flames, he would blow their brains out. The huſſars, who were poſted round that little town ſtopt the pumps, and kept away the aſſiſtance brought in haſte from the neighbourhood; ſo that this magnificent building was ſoon reduced to aſhes.

"The palace of Grechwitz, alſo belonging to Count Bruhl, and which was pillaged laſt year, hath ſhared the ſame fate. Several Pruſſian huſſars arriving there on the 7th, pillaged the offices of that palace, and then ſet fire to it, as well as to the cloſets in the gardens, hewed down the orangery, and carried their cruelty ſo far, as to want to burn the houſekeeper alive, who had ſhut himſelf up in one of the apartments; he eſcaped, however, tho' not without great difficulty. They returned the next day, and carried off what the flames had ſpared, and the little which the poor officers had left.

"The King of Pruſſia's preſence puts no ſtop to thoſe exceſſes. That Prince being at Dreſden on the 3th ult. ordered M. Schmettau, who commands in that capital, to cauſe the new pavilion of Count Bruhl's garden on the rampart, and which formed a fine proſpect, to be demoliſhed. For this work the magiſtrates were forced to furniſh a great number of maſons and carpenters, who are ſtill employed about it. Beſides, above 2000 ſick are put into Count Bruhl's houſe, of which no chamber is ſpared; ſo that the whole is ruined.

"We cannot conceive the motives of theſe proceedings; thoſe buildings being ſolely built for living in, and for ornament. Beſides, during this war, which hath never yet been declared againſt Saxony, a ſum of money hath been paid to purchaſe their ſafety, and this ſum was demanded expreſly on this conſideration. Had it been a fortified place, this conduct might be palliated by a pretence of neceſſity; but that is not the caſe."

LONDON.

Oct. 9. By a letter from Ballycaſtle, dated the 26th ult. there is an account, that on the Wedneſday before, in the evening, a large three maſt veſſel took fire in the Sound of Bochlin, and burnt till ſhe ſunk. It is ſuppoſed the crew periſhed. By ſome letters that came on ſhore it is believed ſhe came from America.

Oct. 11. The ſtep lately taken by the Aulic Council againſt Hanover, ſeems to have been long ago expected or foreſeen by his Majeſty; for in the Speech from the throne at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, ſpeaking of the preſervation of the proteſtant religion, and the liberties of Europe, as another great object which he had at heart, his Majeſty adds, "For this cauſe I ſhall decline "no inconveniences."---As the King of Pruſſia had been threatened with the Ban of the Empire two months before the battle of Roſbach, it was readily perceived his Majeſty meant here, that the Imperial Court would not fail to decree the ſame penalty againſt him, whenever they ſhould think themſelves able to enforce it, if he continued to ſupport his Pruſſian Majeſty, along with whom the proteſtant religion, and the liberties of Europe, muſt either ſtand or fall. This proſpect did not daunt our ſovereign; he ſhewed himſelf at once a truly Britiſh King, a German patriot, and a friend to the general liberty of Europe. His foreign dominions were already in the hands of the French, and almoſt ruined; the enemy were likewiſe in poſſeſſion of all the territories of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. A reſolution was taken to drive them back to the Rhine, and happily executed before they could have time to receive reinforcements from France; and as the King of Pruſſia continued ſucceſsful in Sileſia the remainder of that winter campaign, the Aulic council's further Intentions againſt him and Hanover were ſuſpended till they ſhould ſee a more favourable opportunity. At length they thought the fair opportunity was come, and their Evil Genius prompted them to iſſue the fatal decrees before they had heard from the Ruſſian army, nay, juſt four days before it was defeated. It ſeems Marſhal Daun had laid his ſcheme ſo well, that the Imperial court reckoned upon nothing leſs than recovering Saxony, over-running Brandenburgh, conquering Sileſia, and cooping up the King of Pruſſia either at Stettin or Magdeburgh; in which caſe, all the ſagacity and bravery of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick could not have ſaved his Majeſty's electoral dominions. Therefore the decree went forth in due form againſt his Majeſty; and he being declared guilty of rebellion againſt the Emperor and the Empire, his chief ſupport muſt of courſe fall under the ſame ſentence, and accordingly is to be formally put under the Ban of the Empire after the 21ſt of the preſent month, if he continues to aſſiſt the houſe of Brandenburgh.

But can any impartial man contain his indignation, when he conſiders that this elector of Hanover, thus threatened by the Imperial court to be ſtripped of his dignity, honour and eſtates, is the very ſame Prince that raiſed the Duke of Tuſcany to the Imperial dignity, fought in perſon at Dettingen to keep the crown on the Queen of Hungary's head, and when all Auſtrian Netherlands were loſt, procured the reſtitution of them, by giving back to France Cape-Breton. The King of Great Britain, who but a few years ago ſnatched the houſe of Auſtria out of the jaws of deſtruction, is now peremptorily commanded to withdraw from Germany a handful of Britiſh forces, employed in defending his dominions againſt the declared enemies of Britain, while they themſelves have called into the Empire no leſs than two hundred thouſand foreigners: And, as if this was not enough, his Majeſty, in his electoral capacity, muſt indemnify ſome ſtates of Germany for the damage he had been forced to do them in his own defence. After ſuch glaring proofs of ingratitude, and ſo flagrant an abuſe of the Imperial authority, whereby the Emperor hath made himſelf both judge and party in the war premeditated by his conſort againſt the houſe of Brandenburgh, the conſequence is, that he muſt be dethroned, if he can be dethroned. They have pulled off the maſk, and plainly ſhewn what is to be expected from them, if they can get the upper hand; nothing leſs than the total annihilation of Pruſſia and Hanover, that they and their allies may afterwards be able to give laws to Britain."

The Imperial party in the diet of Ratiſbon are for puſhing the judicial proceedings againſt the rebel Elector of Bran-

of Brandenburgh, and his partizans, with the utmoſt rigour; but this has been warmly oppoſed by the neutral Princes, who put them in mind, that if the army of Execution ſhould be beaten, they only furniſhed arms againſt themſelves; and that the fire being already ſo violent, and the devaſtation general, it was better to pour water than oil, into the flames.

From Paris, by the way of Bruſſels, we are told, that though great preparations are making for public rejoicings, things wear a moſt melancholy appearance. The King is out of humour at the reform, which is neceſſary in his houſhold. The people clamour at the weight of taxes, and laugh at the pretended ſucceſſes in the gazette. Abbe Bernis is ill of an ague, and Marſhal Belleiſle has St. Anthony's fire. The Baſtile is full of ſtate priſoners, and the hoſpitals crowded with the poor and ſick. The guarding of the coaſts has prevented cultivating the lands, manufactures are ſinking, and commerce totally at a ſtand.

We are told that, in the late unfortunate attempt at St. Cas, after the rear-guard of the Engliſh army had been driven into the ſea by the French troops, the fire of the enemy was ſo furious, that the boats were afraid to go to the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Soldiers, till Lord Howe, perceiving their backwardneſs, and ſuſpecting the cauſe, went himſelf and ſtood upright in the boat, amidſt all the fire of the enemy, in order to encourage the other boats to advance. This brave action had the deſired effect, inſomuch that there were none in the whole fleet that did not follow the Commodore's example, by which many lives were ſaved, which otherwiſe muſt have been loſt.

This week ſeveral parties of bombardiers, matroſſes, &c. have marched from Woolwich for Portſmouth.

The Thereſa frigate, of and for Havre de Grace, from Martinico, is taken by the Achilles man of war, and brought into Plymouth.

The Unicorn man of war has taken the Duke de Harcourt privateer of Dunkirk, of eight guns, ten ſwivels, and ſixty men, and brought her into Plymouth.

Oct. 12. We learn from Paris, that the Uſher Moriceau, was executed on the 11th of September, purſuant to his ſentence, for ſeditious ſpeeches againſt the Government. He was a man of fortune, and ſome reputation.

The French in the Ranger Cartel, as well as thoſe in that which brought Monſieur Le Brue, Governor in Chief of Senegal and Goree, from St. Louis to France, expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at the kind treatment they met with from the Engliſh (after being made priſoners) both at Senegal, and on their paſſage home.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Sept. 29.

'We are informed by Diſpatches from Conſtantinople 'of the 15th of Auguſt, that great preparations for war 'are carrying on in that city, and in all the adjacent pro'vinces. That orders are given for recaſting a very large 'train of heavy artillery, and for getting ready 70,000 'new muſkets.'

Oct. 16. Letters from Paris ſay, that the Want of Timber, which alone hath hitherto obſtructed the Progreſs of their Strength by Sea, will no longer hinder them from encreaſing their Navy ſufficiently to make head againſt their Enemies. M. de Maſſiack, Miniſter and Secretary of the Marine, hath agreed with a Company to fell Timber proper for Ship-building in the Pyrenean Foreſts, which abound with it; and a Maſt, which, brought from the North, would coſt an hundred Piſtoles, will now coſt ten only. The Timber may eaſily be brought down the Rivers to the Garonne, and from thence be carried by Sea to all the Dockyards in the Kingdom. They imagine they ſhall draw from thence enough to build 500 Veſſels.

Oct. 19. The Duke of Marlborough Privateer has taken and carried into Leghorn a rich Prize, bound from Smyrna to Marſeilles.

A Ship, New-England built, with merchants goods, is broke to pieces near Hartlepool, all the crew periſhed.

Oct. 23. The Marquis Du Queſne, Commander of the Foudroyant Man of War, taken by Admiral Oſborn in the Mediterranean, ſet out from Northampton on his Journey to France, having obtained Leave to go thither on his Parole, perhaps to facilitate a Peace.

Oct. 31. In the beginning of laſt month the Swediſh army under the command of count Hamilton, entered the Ukraine Marche, and finding no where any reſiſtance, proceeded to within about 40 miles of Berlin. To ſtop the progreſs of this enemy, the king detached Maj. Gen. Wedel with a body of troops from Saxony, who no ſooner arrived, than the Swedes after ſome ſkirmiſhes, began to retreat. They diſputed the ground at Fehrbellin from houſe to houſe; but the valour of the Pruſſian grenadiers prevailed, and the Swedes were entirely driven out. This affair coſt them upwards of 500 men, and they had 14 officers killed; ſome officers and 222 private men were made priſoners. The Prince of Bevern, who, ever ſince his releaſe, had retired to his government of Stettin, aſſiſted in harraſſing the Swedes on this occaſion, and falling upon their rear, ruined a battalion of volunteers, 200 being ſlain, and 72 taken priſoners.

On Sunday major Prideaux, of the third regiment of Foot-guards, kiſs'd his Majeſty's hand at Kenſington, on his being appointed Colonel of Lord Howe's regiment of foot in America.

Nov. 2. The laſt advices from the King of Pruſſia's army ſay, that they cannot juſtly determine the loſs; but there was reaſon to think it very conſiderable on both ſides; that it was eaſy to infer from the conſequences of this action, that it was far from being deciſive, inaſmuch as the Pruſſians when they fell back to Bautzen, were not in the leaſt diſturbed in their retreat, and are ready for a ſecond action.

Yeſterday the commander of the merchant ſhip Amazon, lately arrived from Boſton in New-England, after an examination of three hours, was committed to the Newgoal in Southwalk, by Sir William Richardſon, Knt. being charged on the oaths of Thomas Simms, William Mitchell, and Simon Bazurro, with the murder of John Edwards, and Daniel Davidſon, two of his Sailors, on the high ſeas, in their voyage from Boſton, by violently beating them, &c. of which they died.

Nov. 4. Every thing was quiet in India to the 15th of March, the date of the lateſt accounts. Some advices received from thence ſay, that the Nabob had conferred great honour on Col. Clive, having made him a General of horſe, and granted him a large diſtrict of land, beſides many other advantages.

Nov. 7. Preparations for the ſpeedy ſailing of another large ſquadron, are making with great diligence.

We hear that the King of Spain has ordered ten men of war of the line to be laid up; which ſhips are arrived at Vigo and Cadiz.

We hear from Folkſtone that Capt. Marſh, of the Prince George cutter privateer, of 4 two pounders, and 14 men, cruizing, on Tueſday laſt, on the French coaſt, diſcovered a French ſloop privateer at anchor in Whitrun bay, and determined to go in and cut her out in the night, tho' under a French fort, he went in accordingly, and, after a broadſide or two, boarded and took her: She mounts four ſix pounders, and has a great number of ſmall arms on board, and was formerly a Dover packet. The Frenchmen all took to their boat as ſoon as our people clapped them on board. Capt. Marſh had two men dangerouſly wounded by a ſhot from the battery, and his veſſel very much ſhattered.

Prejudices againſt every thing new, however reaſonable, are ſo natural to the common people, that their unwillingneſs to enter into the militia, is, in ſome degree, excuſable. But with regard to the middling ſort of people, their coldneſs and backwardneſs in this affair is utterly inexcuſable. We have known them for many years paſt complaining and repining at a ſtanding army, and alledging many reaſons for their diſlike to it, every one of which ſeemed to point at ſuch a militia as is now eſtabliſhed, which undoubtedly was the cauſe why many of our wiſe and honeſt patriots made ſuch a point of it.

It ought therefore to be received by perſons in middling circumſtances, whom I make no ſcruple of calling the moſt uſeful people in this nation, with gratitude and reſpect. Their properties are for the moſt part the effects of induſtry, and it ought to give them the higheſt pleaſure, that theſe are to be protected by their neighbours and countrymen, trained occaſionally to arms, not taken altogether from their Labour, trained for this noble and laudable purpoſe, and for this purpoſe only.

Theſe people, who are far from wanting ſenſe, and as far from being careleſs of their own intereſt, ſhould conſider with themſelves, and compare the nature of a well diſciplined militia with a ſtanding army. The former is our natural defence, the latter an infringement on our conſtitution, ſuffered only becauſe it is neceſſary. The one is a force, that whenever it operates, muſt operate for our ſervice; the latter may poſſibly act otherwiſe, and in that reſpect is a terror. The difference in point of expence is a thing of great conſequence; the one is a very heavy, and at the ſame time a conſtant burthen; the other very light, and the weight of it ſcarcely felt, except in that period when it ought to be felt; when this exertion of our national force is abſolutely neceſſary.

The middling ſort of people, who have conſequently ſomething to keep, and ſomething to looſe, would do well to reflect, that nothing but an effectual well-regulated militia can afford them that ſafety and ſecurity which it was natural for them to wiſh, and which they had a right to expect from the Wiſdom of the legiſlature. In the ſpace of a dozen or fifteen years, there will be from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thouſand fighting men, inſtructed in the uſe of arms, in England. This mighty force will be adequately and properly diſperſed, ready whenever, and wherever it may be wanted, commanded by gentlemen of family and fortune, and ſubſiſting no longer than the occaſion that requires its appearance makes it neceſſary for it to ſubſiſt. This will take away the fear of invaſions, by rendering an invaſion impracticable; this, in conjunction with our navy, will render this nation truly reſpectable. This, in time of peace, will be the barrier of our liberties, and put it in our power to declare war the very moment we are inſulted.

A Dutch ſhip, Nicholas Nommens, Maſter, homeward bound from the Dutch ſettlements in America, on the 2d day of September, within ſight of the Peak of Teneriff, met with two French privateers, who ordered that his mate ſhould come on board with the ſhip's papers: After peruſing them, and keeping the mate above three hours on board, he was ſent back with ſeven of the privateer's men, with orders to carry the Dutch ſhip into Teneriff; but ſeeing an Engliſh privateer making all the ſail they could to come up with them, the Frenchmen bore away, and left their ſeven men on board the Dutch ſhip. Capt. Nommens by this opportunity got clear of them, and, in order to get rid of his troubleſome gueſts, he put into Gibraltar, where he went on ſhore to acquaint the Governor with what had happened: In the mean time the ſeven Frenchmen took one of the ſhip's boats (moſt of the ſhip's crew being aſhore) and made their eſcape to Alegeſna.

The Dutch Mail which ſhould have arrived on Friday, is miſſing, Mr. Yorke, it is ſaid, on the packets being all on this ſide the water, hired a Dutch boat, as is uſual on preſſing occaſions of diſpatch, to carry the mail to England, but this Dutchman has either miſtaken his way, and carried it to France, or has unfortunately fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 10. Capt. Douglaſs of his majeſty's ſhip Alcide, gives an account in his letter of the 8th inſtant, that having received intelligence of a French frigate called the Felicite, of 36 guns, and a Flute called the Robuſte, of 24, being ſailed from Bourdeaux the 10th of September, he, with his majeſty's ſhip Acteon, ſteered a courſe to intercept them; and on the 15th, 20 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, they came up with and took the Robuſte, the Felicite having left her the night before. She is laden with ſix 24 pounders, twelve of 18, ſix iron mortars, 3000 ſhells of 13 inch diameter, cordage, canvas, flour, and ſeveral other ſtores, for the uſe of the French men of war at Hiſpaniola. There is alſo an account that his majeſty's ſhip Lizard, Capt. Hartwell, has taken the Duc de Hanover, a French frigate, of 14 carriage, and 20 ſwivel guns.

New-London, January 19. The Sloop Saltatuda, Capt. Joſiah Burnham, of and from this Port, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

BOSTON, January 18, 1759.

Capt. Hinman, who arrived at New-London laſt Friday Se'ennight, in eighteen Days from St. Martins, informs, That three Engliſh Men of War had arrived at Barbados from England, being Part of a Fleet of eight or ten Sail of the Line, with ſome Frigates, and a Number of Tranſports, who were to proceed againſt Martinico, when the whole Fleet had arrived, which was ſoon expected, as they were left by the above Men of War a few Days before.

We have Advice from the Weſt-Indies of the 21ſt of December laſt, that 4 Engliſh Men of War were cruizing off Cape-Francois, viz. two of 74 Guns, and two of 60, waiting for the ſailing of the French Fleet, which were ready to depart; and that there were 11 Sail of Engliſh Privateers at that Time at Monto Chriſto, which came in there after the Damage done by the French Frigate, waiting to improve the Opportunity.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Liſbon, dated November 22, 1759.

"Tis true, the heroic King of Pruſſia has met with a rebuff from Count Daun; nay confeſſes he was ſurprized; however by all Accounts he has made the Auſtrians pay dear for the Advantage they gained; and is in a Condition to face them, and maintain his Ground in Saxony and Sileſia. Thoſe Armies are now ſo near each other, as are likewiſe thoſe of the French and Hanoverians, that we are daily expecting to hear of Battles enſuing in both Quarters: God grant they may be favourable for our Intereſt, for the better ſecurity of our Conqueſts in America."

We hear from Albany, That laſt Friday was Fortnight, one John M'Michael, a Sutler, was killed near Herkaman's Fort, by the Enemy.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Nightingale, came up into the Harbour from the Watering Place, on Account of the great Quantity of Ice that is now driving in our Bay.

One Hundred Pieces of Cannon, with Stores ſuitable, are ſoon expected from England at South-Carolina, to put that valuable Province in a good Poſture of Defence.

By Letters from South-Carolina, we learn, That an epidemical Diſtemper rages at Jamaica, and ſweeps off great Numbers of People; and that the Yellow Fever was very mortal at Engliſh-Harbour, in Antigua, and had communicated itſelf to St. John's.

The laſt Inſtant there was in the Harbour of Charleſtown, [illegible] Sail of Sea Veſſels, viz. Three Men of War, one Privateer Ship, 26 Merchant Ships, 25 Snows, 1 Ketch, 8 Brigs, 8 Schooners, and 9 Sloops; near one Half of the largeſt of which lay in that Port the moſt Part of laſt Summer.

On Tueſday laſt, about 10 o' Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out on Board the Ship Nancy, Capt. Hamilton, then lying at Cruger's Wharff, deep loaded with Flaxſeed, and almoſt ready to ſail for Ireland. She was immediately haul'd off in the Stream, and all poſſible Endeavours were uſed to extinguiſh the Fire; but (as appeared afterwards) it being chiefly under the Cabin Floor, it ſeemed to get Head very faſt; when they cut her Cable, and towed her a-croſs the Harbour, to Nutten-Iſland, one of the Town Engines being put in a Boat, playing into her Cabin Windows during the whole Time, 'til by the ever memorable and inimitable Dexterity and cloſe Application of the Firemen and Inhabitants (who went in Scows and Boats) on ſuch Occaſions, it was at length got under, and upon the flowing Tide ſhe was towed over again to the Ship Yards, where ſhe is refitting. It is not known how the Fire happened.

One of the Hands belonging to the Privateer Brig Hawke, Capt. Morley Harriſon, of this Place, came to Town ſince our laſt from Cape Fear, where, he ſays, he arrived in a French Prize Ship, taken by the Hawk, in Company with a Cape Fear Privateer, ſome little Time ago. She is loaded with Sugar, Indigo, &c.

Wedneſday the 19th Inſt. arrived at R. Iſland, in Ballaſt, a Prize-ſhip, taken by two New-York Privateers, on her Paſſage from Quebeck.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

On Monday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here, and Yeſterday adjourned to the Twenty-ſixth Inſtant.

By our lateſt Accounts from the Weſtward we learn, that the Garriſons at Pittſburgh, and on the Communication, are well. That the Viſits of Indians are frequent, which bear hard on the Article of Proviſions, the Tranſporting of which is attended with no ſmall Labour and Expence at this Seaſon. That General FORBES (whoſe Attention to public Buſineſs was not diverted by Indiſpoſition) having given Orders to the Commanding Officer at Pittſburgh, to make diligent Enquiry after the Enemy's Cannon, which he was ſatisfied they neither had Time nor Opportunity to carry off, two ſhort Twelve-pounders have been diſcovered in the River, by the Information of an Indian, and they expect to find the whole.---A clear Proof of the precipitate Retreat of the Enemy, and ſome Security to thoſe new Conqueſts.

Captain Aſhmore, from North-Carolina, and Captain Laws, from Georgia, are in the River.

A Gentleman in Georgia writes his Friend here (his Letter dated the 15th of January) that a Ship from St. Chriſtophers was juſt arrived there, and brought Advice, that the Inhabitants of Martineco and Guadaloupe were making great Preparations againſt an Attack they expected daily from the Engliſh: That at Martineco they were ſending their Women and Children, and moſt valuable Effects, back to the Mountains, and erecting ſeveral Batteries, to prevent the Landing of an Enemy: And that a Man of War had arrived, who parted but a little while before with a Squadron from England.

[For more NEWS ſee next Page.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Brilliant, John Scaman, for Barbados.
Brig Louiſbourg, John Dalton, for Jamaica.
Ship Weſtmoreland, Richard Taylor, for Ditto.
Schooner Betſey, Daniel Howell, for Ditto.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, to Rh. Iſland.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, to Barbados.
Brig Jolly Batchelor, W. Thornton, to South-Carolina.
Ship Veſtal, Francis Blair, to Jamaica.
Schooner Leopard, William Price, to Ditto.
Ship Myrtilla, John Bolitho, to London.
----- Hannibal, Henry Buck, to St. Chriſtophers.
----- Speedwell, Anthony Robinſon, to Jamaica.
----- Sally, Joſeph Punter, to Nevis.
----- Boreas Frigate, Henry Allen M'Dougall, to Jamaica.
Brig Sally, Iſaac Milnor, to Barbados.
----- Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, to Antigua.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by W. DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt-Printing-Office* in *Market-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia*.

PEACE and UNION recommended; and, SELF diſclaimed, and CHRIST exalted: In two Sermons preached at *Philadelphia*, before the Reverend SYNODS of *New-York* and *Philadelphia*: The firſt by FRANCIS ALISON, D. D. *Vice-Proveſt* of the *College*, and *Rector* of the *Academy*, in *Philadelphia*. The ſecond by DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M. Miniſter of the *Preſbyterian Church* in *New-York*. Both publiſhed at the joint Requeſt of the Rev. Synods.

*** The Subſcribers to theſe Sermons, are requeſted to ſend for their Copies.

Just published, and sold at the New Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence) *The Second Impression of*

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Easton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuscaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, consisting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Minisinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

Where also may be had, just published, (Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the House of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, from the Fourth of *September*, 1758, to the Thirtieth of the same Month.

Just imported in the Brilliant, Captain Seaman, from London, and to be sold by

SAY and BARTRAM,

Wholesale or Retail, at the Sign of the Bottle and Three Bolt Heads, in Second-street, a little above the Sign of the George,

SALTPETRE, Godfrey's Cordials, Daffy's Elixir, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Squire's Grand Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Hungary Water, Stoughton's Bitters, Camphire, Saffron, Anderson's Scots Pills, Hooper's Pills; and a large Assortment of Drugs; also chymical and galenical Preparations. ⊕

For BARBADOS,

The Letter of Marque Snow *CAROLINA*, JOHN KNOX, Commander;

Mounts eight Carriage Guns, six and four Pounders, besides Swivels, and completely fitted for Close Quarters; has two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to put on board, and will sail by the 15th of this instant February, if the Weather permits. For Freight or Passage, apply to Anthony Stocker, or said Commander, at Stamper's Wharff. †

February 5, 1759.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Uwchland Township Chester County, in August last, a stray Mare, of an Iron grey Colour, and near 12 Hands high, a Trotter, between two and three Years old. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is desired to take her away. DANIEL JOHN. ⊕

Newtown, in Bucks County, February 5, 1759.

LAST Night broke out of Newtown Goal one Charles Campbell, a Soldier, belonging to His Majesty's Forty-seventh Regiment of Foot, a native Irishman, with his Regimentals on, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a sandy Complexion, with a fresh Cut over his Left-eye. Whoever takes up the said Campbell, and secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by

TIMOTHY SMITH, Sheriff.

THERE is in the Hands of the Sheriff of this City and County, about 30 Yards of striped Linen, a Piece of Worsted Stuff, and a short Broad-cloth Cloak, all supposed to be stolen. The Owner or Owners proving their Property, may have them again, by applying to *Samuel Morris* Sheriff.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM STANDLEY,

At Penrose's Stores, near John Mifflin's Store,

WEST-India, New-England and Philadelphia Rum, Sugar, Melasses, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Barr Iron, fine Salt and Oats.

N. B. All Persons indebted to William Standley for Earthenware above 12 Months, are desired to pay, or expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. ¶

Philadelphia, February 8, 1759.

LOST last Sunday, between Aubrey Harry's and Philadelphia, A Pocket-Book, with about Six Pounds in Money, and a Note of Hand for Six Pounds more. Whoever finds said Pocket-Book, and will bring it to Joseph Penrose, or William Stanley, in Philadelphia, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

There have been off and on at Bartholomew Penrose's Island, deceased, a little bay Mare, a black Colt, about 18 Months old, and a sorrel Colt, about 9 Months old, with a white Mane and Tail. The Owner coming, and proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again, by applying to Joseph Penrose. ♄

CAME to the Plantation of Roger Hartley, of Solebery, in the County of Bucks, and Province of Pennsylvania, about the 21st of October, 1758, a bay Mare, with a Blemish above one of her Eyes. The Owner coming and proving his Property to said Mare, on paying Charges, may have her again.

ROGER HARTLEY.

Chester, January 6, 1759.

DESERTED the 4th Inst. viz. Edward M'Goran, an Irishman, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, 24 Years of Age, fair Complexion, round Visage, grey Eyes, brown hair, Labourer; his last Master Mr. Charles Lewis, near the Trap, in the Lower Counties: Had on a brown Coat, lined with striped Linsey-woolsey. Stephen Ryan, an Irishman, 5 Feet 4 Inches and a Half high, 28 Years of age, fair Complexion, long Visage, grey Eyes, brown hair, a Labourer; his last Mistress the Widow Steel, in the Lower Counties: Had on a light coloured Great Coat. And Thomas Cassidy, an Irishman, five Feet five Inches high, 25 Years of Age, brown Visage, grey Eyes, and brown Hair, a Labourer, served his Time at Grubb's Mill, was in the Provincial Service last Campaign, and is well known in the Neighbourhood of Chester: Had on the Provincial Cloathes. Whoever secures the said Deserters, or any of them, in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above the Act of Parliament, paid by

GEORGE OTTER.

Imported in the last ships from London, Liverpool and Bristol, and to be sold very cheap for Ready Money, or short Credit, by

BAYNTON and WHARTON,

At their Store in Water-street, the same wherein Samuel Wharton kept Store, and opposite to Abraham Taylor's Esq;

DRab, olive, buff, snuff, blue and scarlet, fine, super, and superfine broadcloths, light russet, dark do. blue and green frizes, bearskins, beaver coatings, 8 qr. and 9-qr. mottled and green rugs, 7-qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10-qr. rose blankets, Indian do. white, scarlet and red flannels, embossed do. scarlet serge, cotton linseys, black, blue, crimson and scarlet everlasting and amens, both plain and figured, calimancoes, tammies, both plain and cross barred, durants, camblettees, blue and cloth coloured cambletts, cross barred and chequed do. both English and Scots, florettas, flarrettas, messinets, poplins, d'effonets, black, blue, scarlet and cloth coloured 3 and 4 thread knit vest and breeches patterns, hemp, flaxen, and Irish ozenbrigs, Russia and Irish dowlas, Russia and Irish sheeting, a great variety of 7-eights and yard wide Irish linen, 7 eights garlix, tandems, single and double filelias, long and broad lawns, ell wide and 6-qr. muslins, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain and flowered lawns, princes linen, black, plain and striped persians, maidens blush do. English and China taffeties, both black and cloth coloured, black paduasoy, 6 qr. and 7 qr. bed bunts a variety of cotton and linen checks, calicoes, chints, cottons, striped hollands, white and brown buckrams, Scots, kenting and duke handkerchiefs, cloth coloured worsted damasks, London shalloons sorted, blue, green, buff, yellow, red, scarlet and cloth colours, mens and boys worsted stockings plain and ribbed, mens do. yarn, womens and girls worsted stockings with and without clocks, mens and womens thread and cotton hose, worsted, cotton and silk caps, pillow fustians, tufts, strong ribbs, cloth colour, olive, yellow and black thicksets, bordered and spotted bandanoes, lungee romals, check and Benga silk handkerchiefs, white, blue, green, yellow, scarlet, crow coloured and cloth coloured balladine sewing silk, a great assortment of plain, clouded and flowered sattin ribbons, black, cloth, and light coloured 8d. and 10d. paduasoy do. 10d. and 12d. plain and purled grogram do. cloth coloured and black taffety do. and narrow and broad figured ribbons, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, London quality binding, scarlet, lettered and Scots gartering, tropatria, fools cap, and pott writing paper, blue, green, scarlet, buff, and black hair shags, womens cloth coloured and scarlet cloaks, light and brown kerseys, blue, white, purple and red halfthicks, Russia drillings, ravens duck, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, bohea tea, blue long cloths, Leghorn and chip hats, castor and felt hats, nankeens, a large assortment of newest fashion mohair, plate fashion, Philadelphia pattern and gilt coat and vest buttons, blue, green, scarlet, yellow and cloth coloured silk and hair and mohair, playing cards, Scots, nuns and dozen threads, black, blue, green, red and cloth coloured do. blue and white narrow and broad tapes, mandarins, Burdet's silk and cotton laces, needles and pins, mens, womens and girls best white and coloured lamb gloves, womens and girls mittens, sattin lined, both white coloured and black, pepper, silver watches, womens whips, with plush handles, mens half hunting do. with leather handle, do. with wire buttons, do. Newmarket neat switches, a variety of sleeve buttons, Dutch spectacles in cases, Hoof's pistol capt knives, butcher point cutteau knives, spotted handle buffaloe do. seal end buck, brass handle, buck capt and Barlow's penknives, shoe knives, pinchers, hammers, tacks and awl blades, dandrif and horn combs, a variety of neat snuff and tobacco boxes, shears and scissars, brass, copper, white metal and steel shoe and knee buckles, sham buck, split bone and buck table knives and forks, ivory, round bone, and buck pocket knives and forks, split bone and buck butchers knives, black lead pencils with and without capt, black and red razors, iron and polished steel candlesticks, iron coffee mills, box irons, gimblets, H V do. and coopers adzes and axes, bar lead, gunpowder, duck shot, drop do. swan do. goose mould do. clasp hob nails. With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late partnership of Baynton and Bard, are desired to make immediate payment to John Baynton; and all such, who are indebted to Samuel Wharton, are also requested to discharge their respective balances. To be sold by John Baynton, 10 double fortified six pounders. Tbc 3 M.

KINGSTON, *in Jamaica, December 9.*

Tuesday Evening last arrived at Port-Royal, a Sloop from Antigua, with an Express from Commodore Moore for his Honour the Admiral, the Contents of which have not yet transpired; though 'tis affirmed the Commodore has received Instructions for attacking Martineco, and has wrote to Admiral Coates for a Reinforcement. Admiral Coates sailed soon after with his whole Squadron, consisting of 8 Ships.

Charles-Town (in South-Carolina) January 12.

Letters from Antigua, of the 18th ult. say, that they have some Expectations of that Spot's being the Scene of Action during the Winter; that, at least, their Neighbours at Martineco and Guadaloupe are greatly alarmed by Accounts they have had, that an Attack was intended on one of those Islands in December, or the present Month. That their Expectations of such an Event were strengthened by the Arrival of an Express from England to the Commodore, and the Motions he had caused his Squadron to make since; for that, immediately upon the Arrival of the Express, he called in the whole Squadron, and was gone to Sea with them all, except the Buckingham, which would be ready to follow in a few Days. That the Squadron consisted of the Cambridge, of 84 Guns; the Buckingham of 65 (rated as 70) the Bristol of 50; the Woolwich of 40; the Rye of 26; the Amazon of 24; the Weazel of 16; the Bonetta of 14; the Spy of 10; and the Brigs Antigua and Barbados, of 14 each. That the Amazon and Antigua had been of more Service to the Trade, and annoyed the French Privateers more than all the Squadron besides. That the Men of War and Privateers now seize all Dutch Vessels they meet with passing between St. Eustatia and the French Islands, or that have French Produce on board, and the Judge of the Admiralty condemns all under these Circumstances. That the Dutch loudly complain of this as an Infraction of the Treaty Marine, and for a Time the Owners of Privateers were in great Pain about the Event of the Dutch Appeals: But that their Apprehensions were removed, and Mr. Yorke's Declaration to the States-General had given a fresh Spirit to Privateering. And that great Sums had been remitted from thence last Year in Dutch Bills, which are protested; and most of them being indorsed by People in Antigua, must do great Hurt to that Island in general.

Letters from Providence, in Captain Howell, who arrived here last Sunday, inform, that the Sloop Lovely Deb, of and from that Port for Jamaica, Jeremiah Higgs Master, was taken on the 24th of October last by a French Privateer. That the King of Prussia Privateer of that Port, commanded by Captain Braddock, had already sent in four Prizes, viz. A Schooner, called the Fortwyn, pretended to be Dutch, taken in Consort with His Majesty's Ship Seaford, Capt. Faulkner; the Fair Lady, and the Vrow Andrina, two Schooners, pretended to be Danish, but likely to prove English Smugglers, taken in Consort with the Spry, Capt. Spring, of Philadelphia; and the St. Joseph, a large Sloop, pretended to be Spanish, but confessed to have sailed under a borrowed Register, taken by him alone; all from French Ports, loaded with French Produce. That Capt. M'Daniel, in the Privateer Hope, of New-York, had also sent in there a Northward Smuggler, loaded with salt Fish and Potatoes. That a Vessel had lately gone to the Havannah, to claim some Slaves that had been wrecked on the Florida Coast, taken up and carried thither, and returned the 21st ult. without them; the Master of which reported, that on his Arrival there, he was carried ashore by the King's Boat, guarded with Soldiers; conducted to the Governor by the same Soldiers, and by him informed, that the Negroes had been sent to Jamaica; then was reconducted to his Vessel by Soldiers, and ordered to depart immediately, after which he was never suffered to put his Foot on Shore again; but upon representing his Want of Water and Wood, had it immediately sent him by Boats from the Shore, which he was obliged to pay for, his own Boat not being suffered to move from the Vessel; which unusual Treatment had occasioned various Conjectures. And that a Flag of Truce was returned from Port-au-Prince, by which they learnt that the Palmier had got safe up to the Cape; from whence the Fleet for France, that had been some Months making up to go under her Convoy, had not yet sailed.

Jan. 19. Last Sunday arrived here Capt. Graisberry, from St. Kitts, by whom we learn, That it was reported there just before he sailed, that one 80, and three 70 Gun Ships of Commodore Hughes's Squadron (supposed) destined to act against the French Islands, were arrived at Barbados; That it was generally believed Commodore Moore was gone to the same Place; That two Days after, the Spy arrived Express at Antigua; a Packet Boat also arrived Express at Martinique; in Consequence of which the Streets were all directly unpaved, Intrenchments thrown up, Houses set about building in the Mountains, the most valuable Effects removed, and the Inhabitants put into a terrible Consternation; And that it was generally believed throughout our Islands, an Expedition against Martinique would prove successful.

Tuesday Morning arrived here, the Prince of Orange, Capt. White, the last of our Fleet from London. After parting with the Convoy, he put into Dartmouth the 4th of November, sailed from thence the 11th, put into Plymouth the 12th, and the same Day sailed again from thence with Commodore Hughes's Squadron, consisting of 8 Ships of the Line, 2 Frigates, 4 Bomb-Ketches, and 64 Transports, having on board 6000 Troops, a numerous Train of Artillery, and several Thousand Stand of Arms, and left them all well the 13th ult. not far from Madeira; so that the Report we have from St. Kitts, of the Arrival of some of that Squadron at Barbados, is likely to be true, if is really designed against Martinique.

Before Capt. White left Dartmouth, Admiral Saunders had sailed with a large Squadron of capital Ships, it was thought to prevent any Fleet coming out of the French Ports to impede the Operations of Commodore Hughes's. On his Passage he spoke with a Vessel, that left Portsmouth the 11th of November, the Master whereof informed him, the King of Prussia had attacked and gained a compleat Victory over Marshal Count Daun; and that there were great publick Rejoicings upon the Occasion at Portsmouth, at the Time of his sailing from thence.

NEW-YORK.

Feb. 5. Thursday last his Majesty's Ship the Rose, of 20 Guns,---------Clieve, Commander, arrived here from Kinsale, in 8 Weeks: He sailed from England the 24th of October, being Part of the Convoy to the Fleet of Merchantmen and Store Ships bound to different Ports of North-America, as has been already mentioned in this Paper; but was obliged to put into Ireland by contrary Winds: He left Kinsale the first of December, having nine Vessels under Convoy, three of which were bound for this Port, the others for Louisbourg and Halifax, but parted from them ten Days ago in a Gale of Wind. About a Month since, 100 Leagues to the Eastward of Bermuda, Capt. Clieve fell in with two Transports belonging to Commodore Hughes's Squadron, having Highlanders on board, bound to Barbados.

Thursday likewise, Captain M'Leish arrived in 8 Weeks from Erwin; but brings no late News. The 23d of January, in Lat. 36. 47. he spoke with Capt. Ritche, from Virginia, bound to Glasgow.

The Lievsley, Captain Onslow, with 323 Slaves, and a Sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, Johnston, Master, with 150 more, both from Africa, bound for South-Carolina, were taken by the French to the Windward of Antigua.

We hear that a Ship from New-York, bound to Liverpool, is cast away in Campbell-Town-Bay.

Paragraph of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in St. Christophers, brought by the Lady Augusta Packet, Captain Watson.

"Every Dutch Vessel going to or from the French Islands, &c. are deemed good Prizes, and both vessel and cargoe condemned. The reason is: As they were not allowed to go to or from thence before a declaration of war, this privilege will not be now admitted by the English, and such licence, being found on board, is sufficient for her condemnation: But suppose it be thrown overboard, or by any means destroyed, if you can prove she loaded at a French port, the seizure is good (prove their property to be Dutch, or what they will) and no regard to their appeals or claim whatever. Another thing, should a Dutchman appeal, no damages are given, if proof she came from such port; for they have not absolutely any right to proceed in any such manner. This you may depend on; for I not only consulted Mr. -------, and several others; but went to the commons, to be satisfied about the matter."

Saturday a Snow arrived here from Cork, in 8 Weeks, with Provisions, &c. for the Army.

Saturday Night arrived from Kinsale, in 8 Weeks also, the Ship Prince Frederick, Captain Ashburn, with Provisions for the Army likewise. In the above Ship came Passenger, John Pell, late Commander of the Privateer Snow Revenge, of this Port, who had the Misfortune to be taken in the Streights of Belleisle, by the Bezare, a French 64 Gun Ship, Pierre Claud, Commander, five other Men of War, and a Frigate, then in Company, bound to France from Quebec. The same Man of War fell in with and took Capt. Webb, from South-Carolina for Bristol, who was afterwards ransomed, and in whom Captain Pell got a Passage to Ireland, the Rest of his Crew being carried to France.

The Harriot Packet-boat, Captain Bonnel, we hear, sails this Day with the Mail for Falmouth; on board whom goes Passenger Major Halket.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Charlestown, to his Friend in New-York, dated January 23, 1759.

"According to my Promise, to communicate any Thing new that might come to my Hands before Bethel's sailing, I am to inform you, that I have a Letter from a Merchant at Cape-Fear, who acquaints me, that the Hawke Privateer, Capt. Wright, of that Port, had sent in a Dutch Vessel from a French Port in Hispaniola, with 135 Hogsheads of Sugar, 30 Barrels of Coffee, &c. of whose Condemnation they make no Doubt: That he had a Letter from a Gentleman at Tortola, by a Vessel from thence; informing him of the Arrival of Commodore Hughes's Squadron, with all the Transports and Troops, at Barbados: That a great Number of Privateers were fitting out to attend the Fleet, and several Thousand Volunteers were going from thence (Barbados) on the Expedition; and many expected to go from the Leeward Islands; and that a Vessel was arrived at Cape-Fear from Monto-Christi, with several Captains Passengers, whose Vessels were lately burnt in that Harbour by a Frigate, supposed to be Chateleau, as he did not know the Service they were there rendering to his Countrymen. I am, &c.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

Philadelphia, February 3, 1759.

ALL Perſons indebted to William Dawſon, late of this City Shopkeeper, either by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are hereby requeſted to pay to the Subſcriber, who is fully authorized to receive the ſame. And all Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Dawſon, are deſired to bring in their Accounts atteſted to

BUCKRIDGE SIMS.

To be SOLD,

TWO valuable Plantations, late belonging to David Lawrence deceaſed; One in the Townſhip of Haverford, Cheſter County, about 9 Miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 Acres, one Third thereof Woodland, the cleared Land moſtly within good Fence, a Stone Houſe thereon, good Orchard, Meadowing, and more may be made, Water at each End of the Land; it is well ſituated, having two publick Roads running through the ſame, therefore convenient for Store-keeping and Tradeſmen; it is near to Meeting, Mill, &c.

The other in the Townſhip of Northwales, Philadelphia County, about 18 Miles from Philadelphia aforeſaid, containing 133 Acres of good Land, a large Stone Houſe, ſeveral Outhouſes, a large Barn, Stone Spring-houſe over a good Spring, a large Orchard of good bearing Trees, good Meadowing, the Woodland well timbered, &c. It was formerly the Plantation of Humphrey Jones deceaſed. There are two publick Roads runs through the ſame, therefore very convenient for a Tavern, Store-keeping, Tanner, Smith, Wheelwright, or any other Tradeſman, as well as for a Farmer. The Meadowing may be well watered, &c. For Terms of Agreement apply to Jane Lawrence, at Haverford aforeſaid, or to Daniel Williams, in Philadelphia. Tbc. 2 M.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1759.

TO be SOLD by JOHN LOWNES, in Third-ſtreet, near the Workhouſe, Engliſh, Rhode-Iſland, Salem, Sbrewſbury, and Cheſter County Cheeſe, Coffee, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, &c. &c.

Said LOWNES has ſome ſmall Lots to lett, of two, three, or four Acres, within a Mile of this City, for a Term of Years. ⊕

MR. JOHN WILLIAM HALS, Miniſter of the Goſpel at the *North Branch*, in *Rariton*, offers his Service to all Gentlemen of Learning, to teach them *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Arabick*, in a plain and eaſy Manner. Alſo all Sorts of other Sciences, as *Logic*, *Mathematics*, *Philoſophy*, *Philology*, *Antiquities of Greek and Hebrew Hiſtory*, and *Theology*. He will begin with the Month of *May*, in *Reading* Town, at the Houſe of Mr. *Daniel Siebering*, in a fine and pleaſant Country, at reaſonable Rates. ⊕

Philadelphia, February 2, 1759.

To be SOLD,

TWO Hundred Acres of good Land, ſituate in North-wales, near Benjamin Davis's, Innkeeper in Philadelphia County, about 16 Miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good Stone Houſe and Barn, about one Half cleared, with ſome Meadow, and more to be made, now in the Tenure of Caſpar Creaman; and one other Plantation, ſituate in Montgomery Townſhip, and County of Philadelphia, containing 140 Acres of Land, lying on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to the Great Swamp, convenient for any publick Buſineſs. And one Half of 200 Acres of good Land, lying in Rockhill Townſhip, Bucks County; the other Half belonging to Joſeph Luckens; whereon are good Buildings, now in the Tenure of Iſaac Walton. The whole of the Plantations being well watered and timbered, and their Titles indiſputable; being late the Property of John Bartholomew, of Montgomery, deceaſed, and to be ſold by Benjamin Bartholomew, and Benjamin Davis, Executors.

N. B. The Perſons buying, may have a conſiderable Time to make the Payments, giving Security, and paying Intereſt. ¶

Philadelphia, February 2, 1759.

FOund on the Road leading from Logſtown to Philadelphia, a Silver Watch, that had received much Damage. Any Perſon deſcribing the Watch, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again. Enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Buckingham, Bucks County. JOHN HULME. ⊙

To be LETT,

A PLANTATION in Blockley Townſhip, about four Miles and a Half from the Market-Houſe in Philadelphia, containing 80 Acres of cleared Land, including thirteen Acres of good Meadow, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, Cow Houſe, and other Out Houſes an Orchard, and other Improvements. Enquire of John Nickinſon, living on the Premiſes.

N. B. Came to the Plantation of ſaid Nickinſon laſt Fall, a ſmall brown Horſe, ſhod before, and a long Tail, a Trotter. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. ♈

DESERTED from Captain Davis's Company, at Germantown, a Recruit, named John Howell, an Iriſhman, 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, his Hair and Eyes black, the Fore-finger of his Left-hand cut off: Had on, when he went away, a whitiſh coloured Coat. Whoever brings ſaid Deſerter back to the Captain above mentioned, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward. ♉

LOST on the firſt of February inſtant, between the Sign of the White Horſe, and the Sign of the Plough, on Lancaſter Road, a plain Silver Watch, the Maker's Name Bachaffan, in Zurick. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and brings it to George Aſton's, on the Lancaſter Road, or George Saunderſon, in Lancaſter, William Weſt, in Philadelphia, or to the Subſcriber in Carliſle, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward for their Trouble, and no Queſtions aſked. ⊕ JOHN WELSH.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, out of a Stable in Newark, on white Clay Creek, New caſtle County, on Delaware, the 27th of laſt Month, a bay Horſe, 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder, with the figure 2, and ſome Saddle Marks on his Back, and his mane hangs on the off Side, ſhod before, natural Pacer, the Hair worn off under the Crupper, long bob Tail. He is ſuppoſed to be taken away by a Runaway Negroe Man, who had on a light coloured Coat, broad Metal Buttons, and a light coloured Jacket; The ſaid Negroe had a Gun, a Cutlaſs, and a Wallet with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Owner, or ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

⊕ HUGH GLASFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there came to the Plantation of Barny Pawling, of New Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on or about the 14th of May laſt, an Iron grey Mare, about 13 Hands high. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take her away.

⊕ BARNY PAWLING.

To be Sold, for ſeven Years,

A DUTCH Servant Woman, 21 Years of Age, with a Molattoe Child, about two Months old. Enquire of James Welſh, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite William Peters, Eſq; ⊕

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JONATHAN ZANE,

At the Crown and Caniſter, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market-place,

BEARSKINS and naps, ſhaloons, durants, calimancoes, tammies, corded and Venetian poplins, camblets, cotton velvets, black and cloth coloured hair pluſhes, knit patterns for veſts and breeches, men, women and childrens ſtockings, ſenbrigs, check and Iriſh linens, garlix, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, piſtol lawns, demities and drawboys, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, ſcarlet, ſtriped and lettered gartering, mohair and buttons, plate faſhioned and horn do. light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads, white do. canvas and ſhades for ſamplers, variety of ſhoe and knee buckles, cuttoes, piſtol cap, ſeal, Barlow and burnt bone knives, buck, bone and ebony knives and forks, ſnuff-boxes, ſpectacles and caſes, pins, needles, knitting and ſquare do. braſs nobs, ſtock and draw back door locks, common and ſpring cheſt do. deſk, drawer and book caſe braſs and iron do. thumb latches, braſs nob do. round and flat plate bolts, braſs do. ditto with braſs nobs, a large aſſortment of ſcrews, braſs nobs and clock pins, HL. H. T. deſk, ſtrap, cheſt and pew hinges, drawer and cheſt handles, mens, womens, youths and childrens coffin do. gun-locks, ſize-ſticks, ſhoe pinchers and tacks, awl-blades and hafts, faſh line and pullies, an aſſortment of files, black and ſplinter padlocks, braſs and ſteel do. braſs and leather ink-pots, writing-paper, ſealing-wax ivory and horn combs, fiſh hooks, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, and pepper, black and tinn'd curry-combs, variety of ſprigs trunk, clout, ſcupper, long and ſhort hob nails, black, white and braſs tacks, broad and coopers axes, hatchets, howels, adzes, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, lathing hatchets, an aſſortment of chiſſels, ſaws and plain irons, center, wimble, douelling and chair bitts, gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead, a neat aſſortment of pewter, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, long and ſhort pipes, window glaſs, iron pots, cart boxes, trace chains, anvils and vizes allom, brimſtone, copperas, madder, chalk, Spaniſh brown and whiting, red and white lead, yellow oker, powder blue, red and white clover ſeed, ſaltpetre, blue and white vitriol, cream of tartar, borax, camphire, aloes, liquoriſh ball, Hungary water, Stoughton's bitters, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, wig ribbon and ſilk, barbers blocks and cards, and a parcel of choice goat hair, ſome neat ſilver watches, watch ſprings, chryſtals, ſeals, braſs and ſteel keys, &c. &c.

Where may be had linſeed and ſweet oil, ſpirits of turpentine, roſin, red and white clover and Timothy graſs ſeed, glue, oatmeal and grots, race and ground ginger, allſpice, bed-cord, laces, and ſundry ſorts of ropes. ⊁

Lately imported from London, and to be ſold by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore, in Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George,

BLUE, drab and copper coloured broadcloths, blue and black druggets, common ſingle Scots camblets, double boiled do. taberets ſorted, blue and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, black, blue, green and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſuperfine yard wide durants and tammies, yard wide corded poplins, half yard wide ditto, London and Liverpool ſhaloons ſorted, viz. blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured, mens and boys worſted ſtockings, girls ditto, with clocks, mens and boys ſtriped worſted caps, mens fine cotton ditto, flaxen ſprigg'd osenbrigs, 3 qr. and 7 8ths wide check linens, 7 8ths, yard wide, and yard and half wide cotton checks, 3 qr. and 7-8ths wide garlix, fine yard wide ditto, brown buckrams, pomeranis and princes linen, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, double and ſingle ſi'eſias, yard wide tandems, fine and coarſe German whited long lawns, piſtol lawns, cambricks in whole pieces and patches, broad lawns, clear lawns in whole pieces and patches, clouting diaper, 9 qr. ſuperfine Flanders bedticks, pillow fuſtians, ſuperfine dy'd India jeans, blue and white ſpotted printed linen handkerchiefs, a very great choice of calicoes, ſome ſingle purple, double purple grounds, purple ſprigg'd, mixt with blue and red, fine China blue printed work, &c. dark and light ground full chints in patterns for gowns, demy blue long cloths, yard wide and yard and half wide muſlins, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, Jungee ſilk romals, black China taffeties, ſtriped Bengals, nillaes and coloured ginghams, blue, black and cloth coloured ratinets, broad and narrow black paduaſoys, black and changeable half ell wide Italian mantuas, white half yard wide perſian, ſingle ſilk caps, black ſilk lace, white, black, blue, light and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk in half pounds, a very great variety of plain, clouded and flowered ſattin, paduaſoy, taffety and perſian ribbons, flat and round ſilk watch-ſtrings, white ſtay twiſt, bordered and ſpotted Spittalfields manufactured cuſſee ſilk handkerchiefs, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ſilk ferrits, Dutch ſaffron, mens coarſe yarn hoſe, womens ditto with ſtamp'd clocks, childrens ſpotted ſtockings, Italian hatband crape, plain white Cyprus gauze, ſuperfine white corded demity, plain India ditto, plain and ſtriped cotton laces, round Manchеſter ditto, a large aſſortment of broad and narrow worſted quality binings, pro patria, fools cap and pott writing-paper, flowered, lettered and plain ſcarlet gartering, Engliſh ben leather ſoles, common needles, boxes of tin plates, a compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe wire both of braſs and iron, plate faſhion white metal coat and jacket buttons, plain and carved white metal and braſs ſhoe and knee buckles beſt Engliſh ſteel in half faggots, marked A C No. 3, rolled iron plates, ſtonecutters ſaws, iron fenders, London frying pans, corking and middling pins, ſhort white ditto, blue and white ſtriped cotton tapes, Scots and Manchеſter check linen handkerchiefs, dandriff, ivory and horn combs, Dutch ſpectacles, new ſilver watches, broad and narrow holland tapes, fine and coarſe bobbin, nonſopretties, Hood's beſt piſtol cap knives, buck cutteaus, flowered and plain wood ſtick fans, fine white edging, mens coloured gloves, maids and girls black lamb mittens, youths, boys, maids and girls black glaized and ſhammy gloves, womens claret coloured ſhammy gloves and mittens, womens white lamb gloves and mittens, watch ſeals, coloured and Scots thread, Britiſh ink-powder, mohair and ſilk and hair twiſt, bags of fine ſcarff mohair buttons of moſt colours, common 4d. cadus, merry Andrew playing cards, broad and narrow inche and filletting tapes, London paſteboards, pidgeon, duck and gooſe ſhot, ſmall bar lead, neſts of red trunks, ſmall ſtriped nickanees, plain white kenting handkerchiefs, bordered minionet gauze ditto, Flemiſh and Engliſh braſs kettles, a great variety of London pewter, viz. diſhes, plates, tankards, quart and pint mugs, teapots, cream pots, porringers, dram bottles, common and hard metal table ſpoons, tea-ſpoons, &c. &c.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, ſituate in the lower Precinct of the County of Cape-May, near Cool-ſpring, containing 284 Acres of Land and Marſh, well timbered and watered, 80 Acres of which improved. There is a frame Houſe and Orchard on the Premiſes. It is a very kind Soil for Grain or Graſs, and there is a good Stream for a Mill adjoining. The Title is indiſputable. The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, living about ten Miles from ſaid Place.

⊕ AMOS JOHNSON.

STrayed away, about the latter End of October laſt, from the Plantation of William Stuart, living in the Welch Track, near Pencader Meeting houſe, in New Caſtle County, A black Horſe, about 5 Years old, no Brand, nor any other Mark, trots and Hand-gallops well. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel Mare, natural pacer, with a large Blaze in her Face, ſuckled a Colt laſt Spring. Whoever brings ſaid Creatures to the Subſcriber, or to Thomas Montgomery, Merchant, near Chriſtine Bridge, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

‡ WILLIAM STUART.

N. B. If the Perſon in whoſe Poſſeſſion ſaid Creatures are, think it two far to come to the Place or Places aforeſaid, they are earneſtly deſired to advertiſe them in the publick Paper, their Name, and where they live, and the Owner will immediately come for them.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1759.

LAST Night, about 6 o'Clock, there was ſtolen from the Subſcriber, out of the Yard of John Brock, Innkeeper, living on the upper York Road, in Abington, in the County of Philadelphia, A bay Mare, 3 Years old laſt Spring, her mane hangs on the near Side, a ſtar in her Forehead, paces a little, but trots rough, ſhe had a black Leather Bridle, and a Ruſſet Leather Saddle, without Houſing, the Saddle almoſt new, and made after the Engliſh Faſhion. She was ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a Deſerter of Capt. Cumberbach's Company of the 3d Battalion of Royal Americans, that called himſelf William Jones, alias Thomas Hamilton, as ſuch a Perſon was there in the Evening, and miſſing as ſoon as the Mare was gone: he appeared to be about 30 Years of Age about 5 Feet 9 Inch. High, and is remarkably round ſhouldered: Had on a red Flannel Waiſtcoat, tied with red Tape inſtead of Buttons, and a brown double breaſted Pea Jacket over it, black Leather Breeches, and a light colour'd Great Coat, remarkably ſhort. It is ſuppoſed he went Weſtward. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, Saddle and Bridle, and ſecures them, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, and Ten Shillings more if the Thief be taken and brought to Juſtice, paid by John Luckens, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia, or Joſeph Luckens, of Horſham.

N. B. Said Captain hath offered a Reward of Twenty Shillings, beſides what the Law allows, for taking up ſaid Deſerter. ♑

TO be ſold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 20th of February next, the Plantation late the Property of Daniel Morgan, deceaſed, ſituated in the Townſhip of Cheſter, in the County of Burlington, containing 120 Acres of good Land, with a good Dwelling houſe and Kitchen, a good Draw-well, a good Barn, Stables and Out houſes, a large bearing Orchard, about 15 or 20 Acres of Meadow. The Vendue to be held on the Premiſes, and to begin at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, may be informed as to the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcribers, near the ſaid Plantation.

⊕ FRANCIS COLLINS, JOSEPH MORGAN, Executors.

WHereas John White, late of Weſt Nantmel Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, hath abſconded from his Place of uſual Abode, and an Attachment having been laid on his Goods and Effects, his Creditors are therefore required to give their Attendance at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, on Monday, the 19th Day of February next, then and there to make Proof of their reſpective Debts.

January 2, 1759. JOHN MILLER. §

TO be ſold cheap, or lett on eaſy Groundrents for ever, with Liberty to buy off the Rents at any time within ſeven Years, Five Lots, ſituated on the Weſt-ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, each containing in Front 17 Feet, and in Depth 90 Feet, with the Privilege of a four Feet Alley, which tails them. Likewiſe Five Lots on a 20 Feet Alley adjoining, each 19 Feet front, and 80 Feet deep. Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent any of the above Lots, may apply to Dr. RICHARD FARMAR, in Walnut-ſtreet. §

CAme to the Plantation of Benjamin Sharples, in Middletown, Cheſter County, laſt May was a Year, a black Steer, with ſome white, three Years old paſt. The Owner coming and deſcribing his Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. BENJAMIN SHARPLES. §

ON Thurſday, the 1ſt of March, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, ſundry Lots of Ground, lying at Wicacoa, as deſcribed in the Draught, to be ſeen at Margaret David's, in Church Alley. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe before the Time of Sale, may apply to ſaid Margaret David for Terms and Conditions.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A PARCEL of choice Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity, at the loweſt Rates.

N. B. Said Marſhall continues to ſell Drugs, Medicines, Oils and Colours for Painting, &c. as uſual.

By the PROPRIETARIES.

Land-Office, January 1, 1759.

WHEREAS divers Perſons have built upon, and improved Lots in the Town of Eaſton, without our Warrant or Patent: Theſe are to require all ſuch Perſons to apply to the Secretary of our Land Office for their Titles, and to diſcharge their Quitrents before the Firſt Day of March next, or they will be proceeded againſt by Law.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

CAME to the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Germantown, on the 29th Day of November laſt, a ſmall dark roan Horſe, no Brand, a natural Pacer, about four Years old, had a blind Halter on. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN BRINGHURST. ⊕

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living in Saliſbury, Kent County, on Delaware, A Griſt-mill, with two Pair of Stones, and Boulting-mills for Merchant's Work; together with eight Acres of Meadow, a ſmall Orchard, and about thirty Acres of Woodland, ſituate at Duck-Creek, about a Mile from the Landing, and in a good Country for Wheat. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to

Tbc. 3 Ms. ‡ SUSANNA HAMMANS.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy Negroe Wench, between One and Two and Twenty Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, and can do all Kinds of Drudgery Work. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

CAME to the Plantation of John Gilbert, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, A light grey Mare, about 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, the Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again. ¶

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February 15, 1759. NUMB. 1573.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Thurſday laſt Captain Budden arrived here from St. Chriſtophers, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

Marſhal Daun's army at Wurſchen, Oct. 21.

ON the 15th, the day after the battle, Marſhal Keith was buried with all the honours due to his rank, under three diſcharges of 12 pieces of cannon, and three diſcharges of ſmall arms, by the brigade of Coloredo, who remained on the field of battle.

Tranſlation of a letter from the king of Pruſſia to his miniſters at foreign courts.

"Having acquainted you by the laſt poſt with the firſt circumſtances of the action on the 14th paſt, I now ſend you the annexed relation of that affair, which you may boldly publiſh in the place where you are, as an authentic piece, written according to the moſt exact truth; in which I own my loſs, which is not great, without having recourſe to ſuch falſities as the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh uſually ſpread on ſuch occaſions. You will alſo ſee by this detail, that it was not a battle, but an affair of poſts only; by which the Auſtrians gained no other advantage than that of diſlodging my troops from an eminence, without daring to follow me, and without being able to force me to retire above half a league, where I keep my ground, and wait for them, ready to begin a ſecond engagement, as ſoon as an opportunity offers. It is certain that the loſs of the enemy on this occaſion is much greater than mine; a circumſtance of which you will not fail to avail yourſelf, that the Auſtrians may not impoſe upon the publick by falſe and exaggerated relations, &c."

Amſterdam, Nov. 5. Several private advices inſinuate, that, for ſome weeks paſt, a ſecret negotiation has been carrying on between Marſhal Belleiſle and Mr. P. in order to prepare the way for an accommodation; whether general or ſeparate is not mentioned: nor is it ſaid, whether theſe wiſhed for attempts are likely to ſucceed. To behold the warlike preparations in all parts, one is filled with the melancholy apprehenſion that the overtures mutually made have not been well reliſhed.

Hague, Nov. 17. The ſiege of Neiſs has been raiſed, the news of his Pruſſian majeſty's marching that way having determined General Harſch to abandon it, which he did in the night between the 5th and 6th inſtant; and the garriſon gained a conſiderable advantage over the beſiegers in a ſally they made on that occaſion.

His Pruſſian majeſty, by raiſing the ſiege of Neiſs, has preſerved Sileſia, while the raiſing the ſiege of Colberg has cauſed the Ruſſians to evacuate Pomerania. His majeſty, who has been joined by Count Dohna, with 30,000 men, is now at liberty to return towards Dreſden, and to compel Marſhal Daun to retire out of Saxony.

Prince Ferdinand has his head quarters ſtill at Munſter; and the Engliſh and the greateſt part of the allied troops are encamped in the neighbourhood.

Marſhal Contades has abandoned Ham and the Lippe; and his army is marching into their winter quarters. Prince Ferdinand has alſo ordered the army under his command into cantonments.

LONDON.

Nov. 8. A farther reſpite of a month is granted to Dr. Henſey.

Letter from on board the Namur man of war, Admiral Boſcawen, dated at Spithead, Nov. 2.

"We ſailed from Louiſbourg the firſt of October, and met with nothing remarkable till the 27th, when we met with nine ſail of French men of war, ſix of the line, and three frigates, with two fireſhips. It was late in the evening when we fell in with them: We took them for Engliſh ſhips, but they ſoon convinced us of the contrary, by hoiſting French colours, and giving us their broadſides as they went paſt us within piſtol ſhot. We immediately wore and ſtood after them, making ready to engage, but could ſee nothing of them till ſeven next morning, when we diſcovered three of our own ſhips on our weather bow, and four ſail of the enemy under our lee. We made the ſignal, and bore down to them, and they drew into line of battle ahead, in order to engage us; but juſt as we came within gun ſhot, they put before the wind, and, as our ſhips were foul, got off, to our great mortification. We continued the chace after them till night, and juſt as it was dark ſaw a large ſhip ſtanding athwart us, which, as ſoon as we came abreaſt of her, hoiſted French colours, fired a gun, and ſtruck. We arrived this day at Spithead."

Letter from an officer of the Antelope, Nov. 5.

——"We have taken the Belliqueux, a 64 gun ſhip, in Briſtol channel. We fired only three ſhot, ſhe none. I am ſurpriſed at their behaviour, as they had 400 men in health, beſides ſick. She is as large as one of our 80 gun ſhips, and only 17 months old. There are on board 100 bales of fur, beſides the officers private ventures, and ſhe is looked upon at Briſtol to be worth 150,000 l."

Nov. 10. The Venus man of war, Capt. Harriſon, is arrived at Plymouth from Admiral Saunders, and brings an account, that the Admiral was in chace of ſix French men of war when he left the fleet.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 14. Capt. Saumarez, of his majeſty's ſhip Antelope, having received intelligence in Kingroad, on the 31ſt paſt, that a French ſhip of war was lying in Lundy road, immediately weighed and went in queſt of her, and tho' the wind was contrary, and blew hard, he beat down the channel, and the 1ſt inſtant ſaw her at anchor below Ilfracomb. Upon diſcovering the Antelope ſhe weighed and ſtood towards her, and upon coming pretty near, hoiſted her colours, and ſeemed prepared to engage, but ſoon after hauled them down. When the Antelope came within gun-ſhot, ſhe fired at the French ſhip, which ſhe not returning, Capt. Saumarez ſent a boat with his firſt lieutenant, to know if they had ſurrendered: but finding the boat did not return, he bore down under her ſtern, and aſked if ſhe had ſtruck, and was anſwered ſhe had. She proved to be the Belliqueux, pierced for 66 guns, and had 64 mounted, with 417 men.

LONDON.

Nov. 15. The king of Pruſſia made two forced marches to gain the poſt of Gorlitz, where he ſurpriſed a ſmall body of Auſtrian horſe, and made about 600 priſoners, among whom were 10 officers.

Nov. 17. Laſt Monday evening the ſquadron, under the command of Commodore Hughes, paſſed by Plymouth, after being joined from thence by the Lyon, Burford, and three other men of war, and ſeveral tranſports, which have on board Duroure's and Watſon's regiments.

They write from Breſt, that they had received orders from court to augment M. de Roquefeuille's ſquadron with the Defenſeur and the Diadem, which were very nearly equipped; and that M. de Bompar, chef d'eſcadre, was to hoiſt his flag on board the firſt of thoſe ſhips, of 74 guns, and to have the general command of all the ſhips and frigates.

It is ſaid that, early in the ſpring, two expeditions will be undertaken upon the coaſt of France, in which it is propoſed to employ 40,000 land forces.

Nov. 24. Letters from Bruſſels tell us, that advice being received in Holland, that 18 Veſſels, from Curacoa and St. Euſtatia, had been taken by the Engliſh, great Murmurings were heard in the Maritime Towns, where the Ferment increaſed daily; that the Name of the Engliſh was become odious; and that it was apprehended the Populace could not be reſtrained from committing ſome exceſs againſt that Nation. But private Advices from Holland, which may be depended on, aſſure us, that the people of Holland know the true intereſt of their country, and (which is generally the caſe with the People in all countries) are grieved to ſee it deviated from; and they are not inſenſible, that while ſome of their traders and ſhip owners, enrich themſelves by lending their names to cover French commodities, they moſt eſſentially ſerve the intereſts of France, the grand diſturber of Europe, who hath reduced their fellow Proteſtants in Germany to the moſt cruel Diſtreſs.

Nov. 25. The following are a part of the ſquadron which lately ſailed from Portſmouth, under the command of Commodore Hughes; viz.

St. George 90 Guns; Norfolk 80, Berwick 74, Lion 60, Panther 50; and Lancaſter 74 Guns, to follow.

Among the land forces, are the following regiments, viz. Elliot's, Barrington's, Armiger's, Old Buffs, Watſon's, and Duroure's.

General Hopſon, commander in chief.
Benjamin Tribe, William Laſcelles, Aids de camp.
Major General Barrington.
Brigadier General Haldane.

The ſquadron and tranſports were ſpoke with off Scilly on Tueſday ſe'nnight by the Lenox man of war, all well.

Thurſday both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, and the ſeſſion was opened with a ſpeech by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty. The commiſſioners were the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, Lord Preſident, &c.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward, were both at the houſe of Lords on Thurſday, at the opening of the ſeſſions.

The Trident man of war of 64 guns, and a ſloop, are appointed as convoy to the Jamaica fleet, and are to ſail from Portſmouth in the beginning of December.

We can with great pleaſure aſſure the public, that the King is ſo well recovered of his indiſpoſition, as to be able to receive and diſpatch buſineſs as before.

The captain of the Belliqueux man of war, of 64 guns, taken in the Briſtol channel by his majeſty's ſhip the Antelope, it is ſaid, has wrote up a remonſtrance againſt the condemnation of the ſaid ſhip, and has put in his plea thereupon, aſſerting it to be contrary to the law of nations, to make prize of the ſhip of any power at war, when driven into an enemy's port by ſtreſs of weather.---It is plain the captain is no civilian.

The Belliqueux, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of her force to the Antelope, made but a ſhort reſiſtance.

The Dyrke, of Amſterdam, from St. Euſtatia, is ſent into Penzance by the Trent man of war.

The Duc Campagni, from St. Euſtatia for Amſterdam, is loſt: the people and part of the cargo ſaved.

On Thurſday it was reported that Admiral Saunders was ſeen in purſuit of the French fleet that lately came out of Breſt.

The laſt Dutch mail brings a confirmation of military preparations in the Turkiſh Empire; but it is not yet clear whether the ſtorm is to fall firſt on the houſe of Auſtria or Ruſſia.

According to letters from Hamburgh, they are in the greateſt uncertainty as to the preſent ſtate and future deſigns of the Ruſſians. The only thing certain is, that a great number of ſhips, belonging to that nation, are arrived at Dantzick; which, according to ſome letters from thence, have brought great ſupplies of artillery, ammunition and military ſtores, in order to renew their hoſtile operations, but, according to others, are to embark their baggage, to facilitate their return into Ruſſia.

The following account is from Berlin, Nov. 4, by authority: "In the night between the 26th and 27th paſt, the Ruſſians before Colberg gave two ſucceſſive aſſaults; but in both were repulſed with the loſs of ſome hundred men. Every thing was prepared for a general aſſault on the 19th, and troops were put into barges, in order to go down the river Perſante, under the cannon of the town; but advice being received that major general Platen had defeated a Ruſſian detachment near Greiffenberg, and that he was advancing to Treplow, the Ruſſians determined the ſame day to raiſe the ſiege, to burn their bridge of communication upon the Perſante, and retire on the other ſide of the river.

"The garriſon ſeized this opportunity to ſally out under lieutenant-colonel Schladen, and ruin the batteries and other works that had been raiſed by the Ruſſians. Theſe, who were not yet gone far, endeavoured to cut off the detachment that ſallied out; but being drawn under the cannon of the fortreſs, they were beat off with conſiderable loſs; they retreated by Coſlin towards Bublitz, a town on the frontiers of Poland.

"In this march they compleated the ruin of the villages through which they paſſed, ſtripping the inhabitants of every thing of value, killing the cattle, and throwing into bogs the forage and grain they could not carry off; beſides committing an infinite number of other diſorders, not leſs enormous.

"The king could not bring Marſhal Daun to a battle; ſo was determined to raiſe the ſiege of Neiſs. On the 30th paſt therefore, the whole Pruſſian army decamped from Gorlitz, and marched to Lauban; from whence it continued its march to Sileſia; while the Auſtrians occupied Gorlitz, and their light troops followed the rear guard of the Pruſſians; but Marſhal Daun, on the 16th inſtant, marched towards Dreſden, on the north ſide of the Elbe; and the army of the Empire marched thither, on the other ſide of that river; which occaſioned General Itzenplitz to leave his old camp at Gotnig, and approach nearer to that capital. As the prince of Deux-Ponts had fixed his head-quarters at Freyberg, the Pruſſians are now encamped between Keſſeldorff and Wilſdorff.

"The king of Pruſſia, who ſtopt, upon hearing that the Auſtrians had raiſed the ſiege of Neiſs, at Gros-Noſſen, between Breſlau and Neiſs, immediately returned to Luſatia, to oppoſe the army under the command of Marſhal Daun."

Prince Iſenburg is at Gottingen: and the Marſhal Prince de Soubiſe was at Hohenkirchen on the 6th, but 12 of his ſquadrons remain in the neighbourhood of Caſſel, where they have made a freſh demand of 100,000 crowns contribution, and impoſed a heavy tax upon all the principal inhabitants, which makes it apprehended the French intend to evacuate a country they have ſo much exhauſted, that it is no longer able to ſubſiſt an army.

They oſtentatiouſly ſet forth from the Hague, Nov. 14, that when the deputies came from Amſterdam to lay the complaints of the merchants before the Princeſs Gouvernante with regard to the behaviour of the Engliſh, they would have been attended by upwards of 2000 people, if the deputies had not prevented them, by aſſuring them that their preſence would rather retard than forward their affairs. The deputies repreſented to her Royal Highneſs, that they hoped it would not be long before they ſhould receive a ſatisfactory anſwer. To which her Royal Highneſs replied, that it would be ſix weeks before an anſwer could be obtained; that Lord Holderneſſe had wrote to the States the reaſons that had prevented the taking of their complaints into conſideration in England, and at the ſame time gave the chief of the deputation a copy of the letter from that nobleman. After that the deputies returned home; and while this affair is deciding, it is ſaid the merchants have agreed to fit out fifty men of war at their own expence, having already ſubſcribed a fund for their ſupport. This is Bruſſels news! and the Dutch muſt recal all their ſhips from India to fit out ſuch a fleet.

Liverpool, Nov. 7. The Elizabeth and Aletta, and the Gertrude Galley, two Dutch ſhips, from St. Euſtatia, are ſent into Plymouth by the Veſtal frigate.

Nov. 17. On Friday laſt was received the agreeable news of the condemnation in Doctors Commons of 800 hogſheads of ſugar and other goods, part of the cargoe of the Endraught, a Dutch Frenchman, ſent in here ſome time ſince by the Spy privateer of this port.

Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, Nov. 22. Yeſterday the corps of his grace the duke of Marlborough was brought thro' this place with great funeral pomp, and the ſame evening interred in the family vault in the chapel of Blenheim palace.

St. JOHN's, in ANTIGUA.

December 30. Thurſday laſt the privateer ſhip Britannia, capt. M'Pherſon, brought in a Dutch ſchooner.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Mary, capt. Campbell, from the Coaſt of Africa. She had the misfortune to be taken by a French privateer, who took out all her negroes, and afterwards let the veſſel go.

January 3. Yeſterday a court was held at the Court-houſe in this town, for the trial of treaſons, felonies, &c. when William Pickles, a ſubject of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, late maſter of the ſloop Three Friends, belonging to St. Euſtatia, was ſentenced to be executed on Monday the 29th inſt. for aiding and comforting his majeſty's enemies.

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, January 3.

The brig Joſeph, Butler, from Piſcataqua for St. Kitt's; a ſloop, Shaddock, from New-London for Montſerrat; and a ſchooner, Shaw, from Boſton for St. Kitts; have been lately carried into Guadaloupe.

Jan. 6. Yeſterday came in the Samſon, a ſhip taken from the French by the Sarah letter of marque brigantine of

of Liverpool, capt. John Taylor commander: This ſhip has ſugar and coffee on board, and came from the Granades on the 29th paſt, in company with three French men of war; the Floriſſant, the Aigrette, and the Bellone, bound to Martineco.

Since our laſt two prizes have been ſent in, taken by capt. Scull, in the Young Oliver.

On the 25th ult. the Rainbow, capt. Warner, fell in with a French ſloop of eight carriage guns, near St. Euſtatia, which he engaged from about ſeven in the morning till near eleven. He was preparing to board her, when an accident on board his veſſel gave the Frenchman an opportunity of eſcaping.

By Captain Oram, arrived at Portſmouth, in Newhampſhire, from Briſtol, we have the following Articles, viz.

Ratiſbon, (in Germany) Oct. 26.

The following is a Copy of a Letter written on the 17th, by the King of Pruſſia to Baron de Plotho, his Miniſter to the Dyet.

"As I doubt not but the Auſtrians will make a great deal of Noiſe about an Advantage gained the 14th in Luſatia, I ſhall tell you that there was a very warm Affair that happened by M. Daun's aſſembling all his Forces, having attacked me on a hilly Ground, and where more than one Half of my Army could not act, I retired only about half a League from the Camp which I occupied, and have poſted myſelf at Bautzen, where I think to keep my Ground. I ſhall take Care to ſend you ſoon a particular Account of this Affair, by the Circumſtances of which, you will ſee that it was neither general nor deciſive, and that very probably we ſhall come to a ſecond Engagement, if the Enemy perſiſt in their Deſign to remain in Saxony.---Time will not permit me to ſay more to you to Day; I have ſent you theſe few Particulars only, that you might be able to hinder the Publick from ſuffering themſelves to be deceived by giving too much Credit to the falſe and exaggerated Relations, which it is probable the Court of Vienna will, acccording to Cuſtom, publiſh on this Occaſion."

Peterſburgh, (the Capital of Ruſſia) Oct. 9. The Marquis de L'Hopital, the French Ambaſſador, has publiſhed a Paper on the taking of Louiſbourg, conceived in the following Terms:

"We have Advice that Louiſbourg was delivered up to the Engliſh by Capitulation on the 26th of July. We are ſenſible of the Conſequences of ſo fatal an Event: But we will redouble our Efforts and Diligence to repair this Misfortune. All Trading Nations ought to open their Eyes to their moſt eſſential Intereſts, and unite their Forces with ours, to prevent the abſolute Deſpotiſm which England wants to exerciſe on all Seas, if a Stop be not immediately put to her Ambition and Greedineſs.

"To muſter all the Powers of Europe againſt France, the Word has for a Century paſt been, the Balance of Power upon the Continent: But while the Engliſh held forth this Phantom to impoſe upon the Credulity of the Publick, they were inceſſantly labouring (and have unhappily but too well ſucceeded) to deſtroy the Balance of Power by Sea, without which, however, that upon Land cannot ſubſiſt: This is a Thing to which other Nations ought to give the moſt ſerious Attention, as it threatens no leſs than the entire Deſtruction of their Navigation, and the Uſurpation of all Commerce by the Engliſh.

Venice (in Italy) Oct. 13. Advices from Conſtantinople ſay, that the Turks are aſſembling a numerous Army on the Frontiers of Crim Tartary, and that the Tartars are alſo preparing to take the Field; whence it is generally believed that the next News we have will be of an Irruption into the Ruſſian Territories; which is attributed to the preſſing Remonſtrances of the Poliſh Malecontents, who inſiſt that the Conſtitution of the Republick is in Danger of being ſubverted.

Stockholm, (in Sweden) Oct. 13. It is aſſured that the King of Pruſſia hath aſked of England a certain Number of Britiſh Men of War to cruize, under Pruſſian Colours, on the Swedes. This Report gives the greater Uneaſineſs to our Merchants, as they cannot, without great Difficulty, find any Perſon in Holland, or at Hamburgh, to underwrite a Policy of Inſurance.

From the Head Quarters of the Army of the Empire at Giſhubel, Oct. 20. We are juſt now informed of a new Coup d'Eclat of General Laudon, who has intercepted, near Camentz, in Luſatia, a Convoy of 140 Waggons, ſix of which were laden with Money, and the reſt with Proviſions, going from Dreſden to the Army of the King of Pruſſia. The four Battalions who eſcorted them are alſo taken, with ſix Cannon.

Paris (in France) Oct. 30. They write from Breſt, that Nine Men of War, and Three Frigates, ſailed from thence the 15th Inſt. for North America, with a great Number of Troops, and a large Quantity of Ammunition; which we hope will enable Mr. de Vaudreuille, and M. Montcalm, to ſtop the Progreſs of the Engliſh, who, by the taking of Louiſbourg, grow formidable in thoſe Parts.

The King returned the Day before Yeſterday to Choiſi, where a grand Council was held, concerning the Circumſtances which appear favourable for a Peace; and Wagers have been laid here, that one will be concluded before February next.

Berlin, Oct. 31. By Authority. The King's Army encamped from the 14th to the 24th at Doberſitz. During that Time his Majeſty had tried every Way to bring on a general Engagement; but as he could not make the Enemy quit their advantageous Eminences, planted with a numerous Artillery, and deſcend into the Plain, he determined to decamp, in order to make them change their Poſition. Accordingly he began his March on the 24th, before the Enemy's Face, paſſing very near to the Auſtrian Camp, and on the 26th arrived at Gorlitz. From this Manœuvre alone, a Judgment may be formed of the Importance of the Victory which the Auſtrians pretend to have gained on the 14th.

LONDON.

Nov. 2. By a private Letter from Stockholm we learn, that the Secret Committee was aſtoniſhed at the Anſwer of the King's Heyduke, who being aſked, If he did not ſpeak againſt the preſent Adminiſtration? anſwered, He might, perhaps, in Drink, expreſs what every Body thought when they were ſober; that he did not value his Life; and that, if not wilfully blind, they muſt ſee that a Government founded in Corruption, and cemented with Blood, could not laſt long.

Nov. 4. Advices of very good Credit inform us, that the King of Pruſſia loſt but 24 Pieces of Cannon in the late Action, and of theſe he retook 12. His Majeſty had one Horſe killed under him, and a Page killed at his Side. Of the late Prince Royal's Regiment, conſiſting of 780 Men, only 170 are left. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the Pruſſian Army could not have been ſurprized in the Manner it was, without Treachery.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rothes is appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Land Forces in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the Room of Lord Moleſworth, deceaſed; and alſo of all the Forts, &c. in that Kingdom.

Ten Ships are ſtranded on the Coaſt of Jutland.

Nov. 7. They write from Hanover, that Baron Munckhauſen (the Hanoverian Miniſter, who uſually reſides at London) had returned to that City after eight Days Abſence; and that a Report was immediately ſpread that he had concluded a Tready of Neutrality for that Electorate and the Eſtates of its Allies; the King of Pruſſia having found it impoſſible to ſend them the Succours he had promiſed.

Nov. 9. It is ſaid, in a Letter by the laſt Flanders Mail, That the King of France had been lately under very great Uneaſineſs, ſince he had been informed Damien had been hired to murder him; and what added greatly to his Uneaſineſs was, that he had learnt he had been ſet on to do it by one of too near an Affinity to ſuffer, and who was too much beloved by the Prieſts to be expoſed.

We hear that Admiral Boſcawen, when he waited on his Majeſty, met with a particularly kind Reception; and that his Majeſty aſked a great many Queſtions concerning the Place, the Health of the Sailors and Soldiers, &c. and upon the whole expreſſed an uncommon Satisfaction.---His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward, were alſo very particular in their Enquiries.----It is remarkable that there has been little or no Sickneſs on board the Admiral's Ship either in going, or coming home, except when they went aſhore at Halifax, where about forty fell ſick, occaſioned by drinking and other Irregularities; but that when the Admiral ordered the Sick on board again, they recovered apace, chiefly owing to their being deprived of Liquor, and to the working of the Ventilators, which were of infinite Service in the Preſervation of the People on board.------*It is generally thought, that if* Ventilators *were more uſed, it would preſerve the Lives of as many Sailors in a Year, as are loſt by Accident, or in a Battle.*

We hear that the Union Man of War, of 90 Guns, which was miſſing, and apprehended to be loſt, ſome Things having been ſeen floating near Weymouth after the late hard Weather, has ſince been ſpoke with at Sea, all well on board.

The French talk of a general Armament at Breſt and Rochefort. They alſo ſay that their Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has wrote, that they need give themſelves no Uneaſineſs about the warlike Preparations in the Ottoman Empire, as they are deſigned againſt the Arabs only.

Nov. 11. Several of the Nobility appeared at Court Yeſterday in their Carriages covered with enamelled Copper; which made the greateſt Appearance that has been ſeen for many Years.

The Princeſs Dowager of the late Prince Royal of Pruſſia, was ſafely delivered of a Prince the 31ſt ult.

Nov. 14. We hear that a Letter from M. de Montcalm at Canada to the Miniſtry of Verſailles, hath been intercepted; and that in this Letter Montcalm aſſures them, with great Concern, that without a Peace, that Country cannot poſſibly hold out beyond the Middle of next Summer: And therefore he implores them to make Peace on any Terms; adding, that, let the Conceſſions in America be as great as they will, if 30 or 35 Soldiers (which on a Peace may be eaſily ſpared) be ſent to him in each Ship that goes out, he will undertake in a few Years to recover *every Inch of Ground* which they ſhall be forced to yield by the Treaty of Peace.

The following little Anecdote deſerves to be taken Notice of. A Native of the County of Kildare in Ireland, whoſe Name is Hammond, belonging to the Second Regiment of Guards, being wounded in the Arm at the late Affair of St. Cas, the Colonel who commanded that Battalion, and ſaw the *Blood run plentifully from him*, deſired him to withdraw. *No*, ſays he, *pleaſe your Honour*, he does not deſerve to eat the King's Bread, who retires at the *firſt Scratch*; and going to load his Piece, which he had juſt before fired off, found the Muzzel was, by ſome Accident, beat in cloſe, and rendered unſerviceable: He took up another Piece which lay by a dead Comrade, when, at the Inſtant he was preſenting it, he received another Ball in the ſame Arm, and his Serjeant then inſiſted upon his having his Wounds dreſſed. *Not yet*, ſays he, *my Boy, one Pop more at the Dogs*; and ſtooping to take up his Firelock, he fell, thro' Weakneſs, and was unable to riſe again. It is ſaid a handſome Appointment is intended for him, if he lives to return to England.

Nov. 16. The French have demanded a paſſage thro' the Territory of Liege for 5000 Militia, who are going to join Marſhal de Contades.

The Talk of Alteration in the Miniſtry is at an End: Things having been amicably ſettled in Council, to the Satisfaction of all Parties.

Colonel Clive is expected home by the next Shipping; and it is thought he will bring near a Million Sterling.

The Lords of the Admiralty have promoted Capt. Hamar to the Rank of a Rear Admiral.

The Empreſs Queen has eſtabliſhed a Poll-tax.

The Plague ſtill rages greatly at Conſtantinople.

Some Tranſports are taking in Stores of almoſt every Kind intended for Cape-Breton.

Several Ships of War, in different Docks, and in great forwardneſs, are ordered to be finiſhed with all Expedition, and fitted for the Sea.

Prince Maurice of Anhalt Deſſau is not dead of his Wounds, as was reported, but mends daily.

Portſmouth, in Newhampſhire, Jan. 26.

Capt. Oram ſailed from Briſtol the 22d of November; the next Day he met with a very hard Gale of Wind from S. to S. W. and on Saturday he got into Kinſale Harbour. In this Gale of Wind nine Sail of Veſſels were caſt away on the Coaſt of Ireland, and moſtly loſt; among which was a Snow bound to New-York, having 20 Hands on board, the Maſter and 14 of which were drowned, beſides a Woman and two Children, there being a Family on board.

A few Days ago Capt. Joſiah Beale arrived at York from Louiſbourg: Some Time after he came out he put into a Cove near the Bay of Fundy (where lay a ſmall Schooner) in order to get ſome Water, which having procured, the next Day the Mate, with a Boy belonging to the Schooner, went on Shore a Gunning; ſoon after the Firing of ſome Guns were heard, and then 15 Indians, with the Boy Priſoner (the Mate being killed) was ſeen coming down to the Water Side, where having got, they demanded one of the Veſſels, but being refuſed, nine Indians came off in two Canoes and a Boat, and attacked the Veſſels; the Boat in which was the Boy with 3 Indians, came under Capt. Beale's Stern, who, with ſmall Arms, and ſome Ballaſt Stones, killed two of them, and then hauled the Boat alongſide, and wounded the other Indian, who, having ſtruck his Hatchet into the Boy's Head, jumped into the Water, and a large Dog on board Capt. Beale, immediately jumped after him, ſeized him by the Neck, and ſoon diſpatched him. The Indians (four being killed) then withdrew. A Man on board the Schooner was ſhot thro' the Head; the Boy who was ſtruck with the Hatchet, was taken out of the Boat alive, but died ſoon after.

BOSTON, January 29, 1759.

Friday laſt we had a very ſevere Storm of Wind and Snow, and it is ſaid ſeveral Veſſels have been caſt away, but as yet we have received no Accounts that can be depended upon.

Yeſterday a Veſſel arrived here from Halifax, by whom we have advice, that Capt. Daniel, in a Schooner from this Place, bound to Halifax, was lately caſt away on Seal-Iſland, but that the People were all ſaved, and were afterwards taken off by a Veſſel, and carried into Halifax.

NEWPORT, January 30.

We have juſt received the following Account of the Loſs of the Prize Ship, William Webb late Prize Maſter (mentioned in our laſt) from a Gentleman on board ſaid Ship, bound for New-York, viz. That on the 25th Inſtant, about 12 o'Clock at Night, the Wind at North, and to all Appearance, a favourable Time, the Pilot judged proper to weigh Anchor, which was accordingly done; but about 4 o'Clock the next Morning, to our great Surprize, ſhe unfortunately ſtruck upon a Reef of Rocks at Point-Judith, within Muſket Shot of the Shore: Soon after the Wind ſhifted to the North-Eaſt, blew violently, and a Storm of Snow immediately enſuing, forced her further upon the Rocks, where, after beating three Quarters of an Hour, ſhe bilged, and was ſoon full of Water to her lower Deck. We kept a continual Firing as a Signal of Diſtreſs. Early the next Morning, three Men appeared on the Shore, but it was impracticable to afford any Aſſiſtance, by Reaſon of the Surff, which run prodigious high. The Gale greatly increaſed, and the Boat was hoiſted out, contrary to the Opinion of ſeveral on board, but immediately filled, and was carried by the Surff on Shore: This, in all Probability, was the Preſervation of ſome Lives. At 12 o'Clock on Friday, the Storm was at the Height, and very terrible, and the Sea making a continual Breach over the Ship, it was judged prudent to cut away her Fore-Maſt and Main-Maſt, which was accordingly performed; this prevented her ſtriking ſo hard as to ſeparate. We continued in this deplorable Situation from the Time ſhe ſtruck, till Saturday about Nine in the Morning, when it pleaſed God to calm the tempeſtuous Wind, then about N. by W. which blew off Shore, and lowered the Surff to a great Degree; when two Indians, with much Humanity, came in a Whaleboat to our Relief, and ſafely carried the whole Ship's Company (conſiſting of 25 Perſons) on Shore; who then appeared thankful to Almighty God for ſo great a Deliverance, at a Time of ſuch imminent Danger.

In this Storm, the Sampſon Privateer of New York, Capt. Phenix, was forced on Shore in the Harbour, but was ſoon got off, without receiving much Damage.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 18.

Capt. George Freebairn, in the Snow Trial, on his Paſſage hither from England, ſpoke with the True Briton Privateer of New-York, Capt. Maſterſon, on the 15th of December paſt, in Lat. 35 N. and Long. 66. 30. All well.

January 25. Sunday laſt arrived here from St. Kitts Capt. James Cole, in the Brigantine Henrietta, belonging to this Province, having been taken and retaken in his Voyage.

With Capt. Cole came in Capt. Joſeph Hayton, late of the Schooner Zephyr, of Edenton, in North-Carolina, who was taken on his Voyage from thence to Antigua by five French Privateers, on the Fourth of November laſt, about eight Leagues to Windward of that Iſland.

Two Days before Capt. Hayton had the Misfortune to be taken, he took up, about 50 Leagues Eaſtward of Antigua, Ten Men in a ſmall Boat, who had been in her 21 Days, without any other Proviſions at firſt than two Pieces of Pork, and a little Water, and were then all almoſt periſhed: They were the Crew of a Snow from Guernſey for South-Carolina; who, on their Paſſage, being chaced by the Unicorn Man of War, carried ſo much Sail to get clear of her, that ſhe ſprung a Leak, which a Day or two after the Unicorn had ſpoke them, increaſed ſo much that ſhe ſunk from under them, and obliged them to take to their Boat, which was but 12 Feet Keel, and ſo ſmall, that only 6 of them could lie down in her at a Time.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Captain Cobourn, of this Port, came home Paſſenger with Captain Budden from St. Chriſtophers. He was taken on his Paſſage to Antigua by a French Privateer Brig, of 14 Guns, and carried to Guadaloupe. The ſame Veſſel had before taken a Sloop from Madeira, bound to Antigua, and two other Veſſels. He informs us, that they have 45 Privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, among which five Brigantines of good Force; and that they were fitting out a Ship, that would mount at leaſt 20 Guns: That a Number of Prizes were lying there; the Priſoners all ſent off; and as he was but one Day with the Enemy, could not be particular as to the Veſſels, where they belonged to, only that there were ſeveral Guiney Men, and ſome New-England Men, among them. The French expected to be attacked by the Engliſh, and were hard at Work on their Fortifications.

Before Captain Budden left St. Chriſtophers, a Veſſel from Ireland arrived there, that ſpoke with Part of Commodore Hughes's Squadron in Latitude 27.

And a Letter from thence, dated the 8th of January, mentions the Fleet's being arrived at Barbados; that (with the Junction of Commodore Moore's Ships, we preſume) it conſiſted of 30 Men of War, 12 of which of the Line, and 50 Tranſports, with 8000 Land Forces on board.

On Tueſday laſt Captain Brown arrived here from Barbados, but laſt from Anguilla, and adviſes, that when he was at the laſt mentioned Place, he was told by a Perſon of Credit, that Captain M'Pherſon, in the Britannia Privateer, belonging here, had taken two very valuable Prizes, a Schooner and Sloop, bound to St. Euſtatia from Martineco; that their Cargoes were chiefly Sugar and Indigo; but were ſaid to have ſome other rich Effects on board. The Perſon that gave this Account was on board the Prizes; they were going to St. Chriſtophers.

The Captains Jones, Shean, and Adams, are arrived at St. Chriſtophers; and the Captains Simpſon and Faris at

A Choice Parcel of MADEIRA WINE, of the Vintage 1756, to be ſold by BAYNTON and WHARTON.

Antigua; all from this Harbour. The laſt mentioned, we hear, took, and carried in with him, a Daniſh Ship.

A Ship and Sloop, from this Place, are ſaid to be taken, and ſent to Guadaloupe.

Captain Brown parted with the Sloop What you Will, from Anguilla for New-York, in Latitude 24.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY is poſtponed until the 21ſt Inſtant. A few Tickets ſtill remain unſold, which are to be diſpoſed of by the Managers, and by William Bradford, and David Hall.

☞ As a Store in this City was lately broke open, and robbed of ſome Money, among which were ſome Virginia Bills, particularly one of Three Pounds; if ſuch ſhould be offered to change by any ſuſpicious Perſon, they are requeſted to be ſtopt.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen that ſubſcribed with David Hall for SMOLLET's HISTORY of ENGLAND, are deſired to ſend for the Fourth Volumes.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Ellis, Archibald Laws, from Georgia.
Brig Sally, Joſeph Brown, from Anguilla.
Brig Sarah and Katherine, W. Budd[illegible] from St. Kitts.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Aſhmore, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Seaflower, Francis Rodgers, from New-York.
Sloop Lark, Joſeph Lettſon, from Ditto.
Snow Betſey, John Warner, from Madeira.
Sloop Dolphin, Stephen Kirkland, from North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Good Intent, Robert Shewbart, for N. Providence.
Ship Nancy, James Billinge, for Jamaica.
Ship Tyrrell, James Miller, for St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Prince George, William Kidd, for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Ship Boreas Frigate, Henry Allen M'Dougall, to Jamaica.
Brig Sally, Iſaac Milnor, to Barbados.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, to South-Carolina.
Brig Carpenter, John Lamont, to Nevis.
Snow Hibernia, John Troy, to Dublin.
Schooner Betty, Daniel Howell, to Jamaica.
Brig Induſtry, Jeremiah Dickinſon, to Bermuda.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence) *The Second Impreſſion of*

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Eaſton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, conſiſting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Miniſinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

Where alſo may be had, juſt publiſhed, (Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, from the Fourth of *September*, 1758, to the Thirtieth of the ſame Month.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by W. DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt-Printing-Office* in *Market-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia*.

PEACE and UNION recommended; and, SELF diſclaimed, and CHRIST exalted: In two Sermons, preached at *Philadelphia*, before the Reverend SYNODS of *New-York* and *Philadelphia*: The firſt by FRANCIS ALISON, D. D. *Vice-Provoſt* of the *College*, and *Rector* of the *Academy*, in *Philadelphia*. The ſecond by DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M. Miniſter of the *Preſbyterian Church*, in *New-York*. Both publiſhed at the joint Requeſt of the Rev. Synods.

*** The Subſcribers to theſe Sermons, are requeſted to ſend for their Copies.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the *Lodge*, in *Lodge-Alley*, *Second-ſtreet*, on *Wedneſday*, the 28th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

WILLIAM SWORD, *Secretary*.

For LONDONDERRY *or* DUBLIN,

The Snow RANGER,

RICHARD HUNTER Maſter,

May be ready to ſail by the 10th of March, great Part of her Cargo being ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain, at Powell's Wharff, or to Conyngham and Neſbitt, who have for Sale Iriſh Pork, by the Barrel, and Pennſylvania Beef, and Jerſey

⊖

N. B. As Redmond Conyngham purpoſes to take his Paſſage in the above Snow, he once more requeſts that thoſe indebted to the Company above 12 Months, may pay, and thoſe who have any Accounts againſt him, to bring them in, that they may be ſettled.

To be SOLD by
CORNELIUS BRADFORD,

At his Houſe, oppoſite the GEORGE, in Second-ſtreet,

A CHOICE Parcel of Muſcovado Sugar, which he will ſell by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſmaller Quantity, at a reaſonable Price. - Alſo Ruſſia Ducks.

*** He gives ready Money for old PEWTER, or New in Exchange thereof.

To be Sold by
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,
At the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BATEMAN's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Daffy's, Squire's and Francis's Female Elixirs, Lockyer's, Anderſon's and Hooper's Female Pills, James's Fever Powder, Royal Medicinal Snuff, Greenough's Tinctures for Toothach, and Scurvy in the Gums Turlington's and Fryer's Balſams, Bitters, Hungary Water. Likewiſe Saltpetre, Camphire, Saffron, Antimony, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, Pepper, white and red Lead. Litharage, &c. with a large Variety of Drugs, Chymical and Galenical Preparations, Colours and Oils for Painting, &c. too tedious to mention.

N. B. A Parcel of choice Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen, to be ſold by ſaid Marſhall, at the loweſt Price. ¶ Tbc. 6W.

To be LETT for a Term of YEARS,

A LOT of Paſture Ground, containing about 4 Acres, with in good Fence, adjoining on Wiſſahiccon Road and Pegg's Run, near the North Side of the City of Philadelphia; it may be conveniently water'd in ſeveral Diviſions by Means of the ſaid Run. Likewiſe ſundry Lots of Ground, ſituated on Second-ſtreet and Union-ſtreet. Enquire of Eſther Houſe, living in Spruce-ſtreet, in the ſaid City. ⊕

Philadelphia, February 15, 1759.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the 19th Inſtant, at Seven a Clock in the Evening, a Brick Houſe and Lot, in Norris's Alley, the third Houſe from Second-ſtreet; the Houſe is 15 Feet Front and 16 Feet deep, and the Lot runs 34 Feet Back from ſaid Alley, the ſame Breadth as the Front; there is a four Feet Alley to ſaid Houſe, and the purchaſer will have the Privilege of building over ſaid Alley, and butt upon the next Houſe, which is allotted for a gable End for any Building that may be erected on ſaid vacant Lot or Yard to ſaid Houſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet three Doors above Arch-ſtreet. JOSEPH KIRLL.

N. B. There is no Ground-rent againſt ſaid Houſe and Lot. ⊙

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1759.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Groves, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

JANE GROVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN, Adminiſtrat.

*** There remains on Hand, A Variety of European and Eaſt India Goods, which will be ſold very cheap (for Caſh only) at the Store of the ſaid Deceaſed, in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. Tbc.

Milford, in the Colony of Connecticut, Jan. 15, 1759.

DEſerted from His Majeſty's 48th Regiment, commanded by Col. Ralph Burton, and from Capt. William Edmeſton's Company, Daniel Porter, 26 Years of Age, 6 Feet 1 Inch high, yellow Complexion, ſhort dark Hair, with an Impediment in his Speech, ſtrait limbed, and well made, born in Old England, by Trade a Barber and Peruke maker. Alſo Nicholas Stone, 6 Feet half an Inch high, 24 Years of Age, fair Complexion, ſtrait limbed, and very well made, a Huſbandman, born in England. Likewiſe Daniel Glover, 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches and a half high, dark Complexion, ſtrait limbed, round ſhouldered, a Huſbandman, born in Old England. Whoever ſecures any of the above Deſerters, ſhall have Twenty Shillings ſterling over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament.

TO be ſold by Way of publick Vendue, on the 24th Day of March next (or privately before or on the ſaid Day) A Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituated in the Townſhip of Limrick, Philadelphia County, containing 100 Acres of good Land, lying at the Forks of the Roads, one leading from Manatawny to Philadelphia, the other from the Furnace to ſaid Place, whereon is a good Stone Houſe and Kitchen, well finiſhed, ſuitably built for a publick Houſe, and hath been licenſed for that Purpoſe for theſe 18 Years paſt; a Barn, and other Outhouſes; a young bearing Orchard; a good Well of good Water, with a Pump in it; the Whole in good Repair. Where will be expoſed to Sale on the ſaid Day, ſundry Houſhold Goods, Shop Goods, Cows, young Cattle and Sheep, with ſundry other Things, too tedious to mention. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes, may either apply on the ſaid Day or before, and know the Terms of Sale. Reaſonable Credit will be given for ſome Part of the Purchaſe Money of the ſaid Place, and due Attendance on the ſaid Day, by Rebecca Lloyd, living on the ſaid Premiſes. §

FOund about the Middle of July laſt, on Edgar's Wharff, A Wallet, having in it a new Bed Tick in one End, and a ſmall Bag in the other. The Owner, by applying to Capt. Styres, in Spruce-ſtreet, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD Stone Houſe and Kitchen, with a Lot of two Acres and a Half of Land thereunto belonging, ſituated on the upper York Road, in the Town of Hatborough, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, oppoſite to Mr. David Reeſe's Tavern; the Houſe is 2 Stories high, 4 Rooms on a Floor, with a Cellar under the Whole; the Houſe is convenient for a Tradeſman or Shopkeeper, having had a Shop kept in it ſeveral Years; a choice Well of Water near the Door, that holds in the drieſt Seaſon; alſo a convenient Stone Milk-houſe and Smoak-houſe, a Chaiſe-houſe, a choice Garden, a young thriving bearing Orchard, of about 90 Apple Trees, beſides ſeveral Sorts of Fruit Trees, ſuch as Peaches, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Quinces, &c. Likewiſe 12 or 14 Acres of Land, lying within 60 Rods of ſaid Lot, that may be had with the Lot; 4 Acres of which is choice Meadow; the Whole in good Repair, and well watered. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Whole, or the Houſe and Lot only, may be informed of the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

Feb. 10. Tbc. 6 W. † JOSHUA POTTS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Davis, late of this City Harneſs-maker, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers, without further Notice: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to produce their Accounts, atteſted, ſo that they may be adjuſted by Ann Roxbey, Adminiſtratrix, Benjamin Loxley, and Thomas Shoemaker, Adminiſtrators. o

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THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Dr. John Diemer, deceaſed, that they bring in their Accounts: And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame, without further Notice, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to Law, by James Deimer, Adminiſtrator, to be found at the Houſe of Mr. John Luckens, in Philadelphia, where he will give due Attendance from the firſt Day of March next, to the 15th. ¶

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, lying in the Jerſeys, within four Miles of Philadelphia, containing 239 Acres, of which 100 Acres are cleared, with 30 Acres of good mowable Meadow, and more may be made, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Barn and Orchard; the ſaid Plantation is very convenient for the Market, either by Land or Water, lying upon a navigable Creek, called Newtown Creek. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on Society-hill, Philadelphia, and know the Conditions of Sale.

* WILLIAM HARRY.

STRAYED away, on Wedneſday the 7th Inſtant, from the Subſcriber in Lancaſter, a bay Mare, five Years old this Spring, without any Marks, a natural Pacer. Whoever brings home ſaid Mare, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ⊕ GEORGE SANDERSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 19th inſt. November, A Servant Man, named John Endleſs, an Engliſhman, ſpeaks broad, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pretty luſty, brown Hair, ſwarthy Complexion, and wants moſt of his fore Teeth: Had on when he went away, A whitiſh coloured full trimmed Cloth Coat, blue Broad-cloth Breeches, with Shammy Lining, a Pair of green Ditto, a red Jacket, black ribbed Stockings, and a Pair of grey Ditto. He was inliſted laſt April in the Delaware Government ſervice, but got his Diſcharge. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall be paid Three Pounds as a Reward, by William Hay, at Chriſtine Ferry, New-Caſtle County. Tbc. 8 W. ¶

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Maryland.

By Order of BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN FORBES,
Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Foot, and Commander of His MAJESTY's *Forces in the Southern Provinces,*

ALL Perſons who have any Demands for the Hire of Waggons, or for tranſporting Proviſions and Stores during the laſt Campaign to the Weſtward, are deſired to make up their Accounts, from the Time they were entered into the Service, to the Day of their Diſcharge, and deliver them to the Waggon Maſters of their reſpective Brigades, that they may be inſpected and adjuſted. After which public Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Payment.

Given at Philadelphia, *the Thirtieth Day of* January, 1759. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Brigade Major.

To be SOLD,

The following Plantations, lying and being in Kent County, on Delaware, viz.

A Plantation in Murtherkill Hundred, within 3 Miles of Dover, known by the Name of the Foreſt Landing, being Part of a larger Tract of Land, called Great Geneva, on the Weſt Side of Dover River, it being an ancient, and now is a very publick Landing for Shallops and Flats, having a good Dwelling-houſe and a Storehouſe on the Landing, where Shallops may load and unload with little Trouble, being very convenient for a Store or Tavern, containing 200 Acres of good Upland (with near 150 Acres of Freſh Marſh or Cripple adjoining the ſame, on the River) about 60 Acres cleared, with an Orchard, and under good Fence, the reſt well timbered, and good kind Land for any Sort of Grain. Alſo 75 Acres of choice Land, well timbered, adjoining the above Tract, having about 15 Acres thereof cleared, and under Fence. Likewiſe one other Plantation up ſaid River, within a Mile and an Half of Dover Town, having a Dwelling-houſe thereon, &c. containing 147 Acres, being Part of a larger Tract, called Shoemaker's Hall, well timbered, and good Land for any Kind of Grain, about 40 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, and lies convenient for ſupplying Dover with Firewood, &c. Alſo one other Parcel of Land, in the Foreſt of Murtherkill, about eight Miles from the Foreſt Landing, called Turner's Old Field, containing 145 Acres of Woodland and Marſh, without any Improvement, being well timbered. Alſo ſeveral Lots in the Town of Dover, viz. One Lot, containing about two Acres in King ſtreet, with a two Story Brick Dwelling-houſe, and a Frame Houſe adjoining, with Cellars under each, a Brick Kitchen and Well, and a large framed Storehouſe, compleatly fitted with Shelves and Counters, a Stable and other Outhouſes, and a good paled Garden, the reſt of the Lot is good Upland Meadow, being kept up for that Uſe. One other Lot or Paſture, oppoſite the above, on the Weſt Side of ſaid Street, 43 Feet on ſaid Street, and on the South Side of Water ſtreet 20 Perches, containing about three Acres. Likewiſe ſome other Lots unimproved. The Titles to the above Parcels of Land and Lots are indiſputable. For Terms of Sale apply to the Subſcriber living in Dover.

⊕ Tbc. 2 M. ROBERT WILCOCKS.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY *Engliſh Girl, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at William Goddard's the ſecond Door above the Bridge, in Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia.* §

Philadelphia, January 30, 1759.

DEſerted from the Houſe of William Konkier in North-Wales, on the 19th Inſtant, a Soldier, belonging to the Fourth Battalion of Royal Americans, named Thomas Davis, is about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well ſet, has a round Face, ſhort brown Hair, and had on a Great Coat. Whoever takes up ſaid Soldier, and brings him to Captain Deſae's, at Germantown, or to Lieutenant Pegner, at Northwales, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward. 6

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ANN DAWSON, late of Strawberry Alley, are, for the laſt Time, deſired to pay: And thoſe that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts to JAMES WHITE, near the Drawbridge.

Said White hath lately imported ſundry Sorts of Goods, to be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual. Alſo ſundry Dye Stuffs. He likewiſe keeps Wilcox's beſt glaized Preſs Papers to ſell, and gives ready Money for clean Linen Rags. ♈

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October laſt, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a luſty well ſet Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large buſhey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkſhire, in England, and ſpeaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with ſmall turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes acroſs, blue Serge Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clumſy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was ſeen going down towards Maryland with another Man, ſuppoſed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, or brings him home to his Maſter, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiddle. ¶

To be SOLD,

A *Likely Negroe Wench, about Thirty Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.* ¶

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at Cheſter-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tueſday, the 20th of March next (being the firſt Day of Court)

A Meſſuage or Tenement (called Townſide) commodiouſly ſituated in the ſaid County, on Cheſter River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Cheſter-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement conſiſts of a good Dwelling Houſe, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-houſe, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houſes; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Paſture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Veſſel of 2000 Buſhels Burthen may come and load. The Premiſes may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleſton, in the Neighbourhood.

By a ſpecial Power, on Record, from the late Foſter Cunliffe, and Sons, Eſquires. H. CALLISTER.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber hath ſome Years ago made a thorough Cure of the Scald Head, Notice is hereby given, that ſhe cures the ſaid Diſorder at her Houſe in Market-ſtreet, next Door to Marcus Kuhl's, at the moſt reaſonable Rate.

⊕ HANNAH PEARSON, alias WARE.

N. B. A commodious three ſtory Brick Houſe to be lett. Enquire of ſaid Hannah Pearſon.

For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

By His EXCELLENCY

GENERAL *AMHERST*,

Commander in Chief of His MAJESTY's Forces in NORTH-AMERICA, *&c.*

WHEREAS a Number of Battoe Men will be wanted for His Majesty's Service the ensuing Campaign, I have thought fit to publish the following Proposals for the Encouragement of such Persons as are inclined to enter into that Service, viz.

That they be formed into Companies of 50 Men each, with a Captain, and one Lieutenant, the Captain Ten Shillings per Day; the Lieutenant, Six Shillings per Day; and each private Man Three Shillings per Day, New-York Currency, with Twenty Days Advance Pay, to be paid the 10th Day of March next at Boston, Rhode-Island, Harford, New-York, Elizabeth-Town and Philadelphia; and to be found in Provisions, agreeable to the Practice of the Army. Every fit Man for a Captain, that raises 30 Men, shall have the Commission. Likewise every fit Man for a Lieutenant, that raises 20 Men, shall have the Commission. And every Man, is to be well clothed, and be furnished with a good Firelock, Powder Horn, Shot Bag, and Cover for the Lock of his Gun, with three Pound of Ball fit for his Gun, and a good Blanket. The whole to be at Albany the 20th of March next, without Fail, there to be reviewed by proper Officers; and none will be accepted in this Service but young, strong, active Men, accustomed to Hardships, and the Use of a Gun; and to remain in the Service during the Campaign, and no longer. All persons who intend to engage in the above Service as Captains, are to send their Names and Places of Abode to Colonel Bradstreet, at Albany, as soon as possible.

JEFF. AMHERST.

New-York, January 29, 1759.

PETER PETTREDGE, *Skreen-maker*,

IS removed from Market-street to Dock-street, next Door to Mr. Loxley's, over the Draw-bridge, where he continues to make Wheat and Flax Skreens, with all Kinds of other Wire Work. ¶

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold by

CARMALT & WILSON,

At their Store in Water-street, between Arch and Market Streets,

STriped duffels, red and blue strouds, broadcloths, plains, half-thicks, red, white and flower'd flannels, scarlet do. striped cotton linseys, green frize, red ditto, friz'd beavers, red, blue and scarlet serge, red, blue and scarlet long ells, druggets, shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, worsted damasks, check'd barly-corns, starrets, florettas, striped menoteee, yd. wd. venetian and corded poplins, half-yd. do. yd. wd. dresdens, messinets, variety of fine and coarse camblets, striped do. flaxen and hempen sprig linen, ticklingburghs, Irish ozenbrigs, fine and coarse Irish sheeting, brown and white Irish dowlas, flat ravens duck, Russia drills, curled Russia linen, 7-eights and 3-qr. wd. garlix, 7 eights dowlas, 7-eights and yd. wd. fine and coarse Irish linens, princes linen, yd. wd. tandems, tandem silesias, white hessen, pistol lawns, long lawns, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, clouting diaper, variety of printed linens, cottons and calicoes, blue and white, and red and white, fine and coarse printed linen handkerchiefs, Scotch check'd do. 10 and 11 nail wd. linen checks and stripes, 3-qr. wd. do. 7 eights, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-eights wd. linen and cotton do. striped cotton gowns, striped cotton hollands, blue long cloths, chints patterns, womens black velvet, black taffeties, black and cloth colour'd ell-wd. persians, blue peeling, white Cyprus gauze, white gauze handkerchiefs, black hat band crape, variety of plain and flower'd ribbons, cloth, brown and light colour'd sewing silk, bone, buck and cocoa handle table knives and forks, buck cap'd and burnt bone pen-knives, stag and buffaloe handle do. seal end and pistol cap'd do. Hoole's pistol cap'd knives, womens and childrens pocket knives, sham and real buck and stag cutteau knives, bone and buck butchers knives, womens scissars, taylors shears, fountain pens, brass and white metal ink pots, &c. with pen-knives, nail and score gimblets, snuff boxes, tobacco do. small, middling and large pins, London and Whitechapel darning and sewing needles, London city lancets, white metal and brass shoe and knee buckles, wool and cotton cards, London steel, A. C. No. 3. sheep shears, stock locks, plain iron candlesticks, do. with brass balls, brass draw handles, brass desk hinges, clock case do. mens and childrens coffin handles, 2d clout nails, 3d trunk nails, flat and round wood screws, desk locks in setts, 2. 3 and 4d battens, sundry sorts of files and rasps, brass tea-table ketches, 14 ounce tacks, mens plain and swivel stirrups, yellow tuft and loop nails, mustard seed, duck, goose and swan shot, bar lead, brass and white metal coat and vest buttons, mohair do. silk and hair twist, mohair, variety of sleeve buttons, scarlet, Scotch and Turkey gartering, cotton laces, broad and narrow worsted binding, 2, 4 and 6d. ferrits, Scotch thread, stitching and coloured thread, sisters thread, tapes, bobbins, nonsopretties, propatria and pott paper, London ink powder, ivory combs, buckling do. mens, womens, boys, girls and childrens yarn and worsted hose, thread and cotton do. worsted breeches patterns, silk caps, steel shoe tacks, box irons, silver watches, &c. &c. Tbc.

Ridley, February 1, 1759.

TAken up lately, A Flock of GEESE. The Owners coming, and describing their Marks, proving their Property, and paying Cost, may have them again, by applying to the Subscriber, in Ridley Township, Chester County.

¶ DANIEL TORTON.

N. B. They have been some Time in the Neighbourhood.

To be SOLD,

THE House, and sundry Lots, containing about five Acres of Land, where the Subscriber now lives, in Frederick town, Cecil County.

AND TO BE LETT,

The Place where Messieurs Wharton and Story now keep Store, in Philadelphia. A Vault may be made on Front-street Side of the House, if required. For Terms and Title, apply to

Tbc. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

STrayed or stolen on Monday, the 5th inst. from William Nicholson's, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-street, in Philadelphia, Two Horses, one black, with a white Star in his Forehead, bob Tail, middle sized, his Mane hanging on the right Side, trots and gallops, shod before when he went away, and one of his fore Hoofs a little split before.---The other is a bay Horse, with a bob Tail, a Star in his Forehead, paces and trots, but is very dull, his Mane hangs chiefly on the left Side, shod before, and is of a middle Size. Whoever takes up said Creatures, and will deliver them to William Nicholson aforesaid, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and any other reasonable Satisfaction, paid by said Nicholson, where Orders shall be left for the same, or to John Handy, at Dover, in Kent County, where the like Orders shall be left, by WILLIAM ALLEN. ¶

THE SUBSCRIBERS for the MAP of the improved Part of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, are desired to come and receive them at the AUTHOR's, in Second-street, PHILADELPHIA, or at the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, where they are ready to be delivered. ‡

THIS is to certify all whom it may concern, That I the undernamed Margery M'Closky, do hereby freely and willingly acknowledge, without any Compulsion, that I have wilfully, deliberately and maliciously aspersed John Jack's Character in every Charge that I have brought against him, and particularly in asserting that he attempted to use me ill, in offering any Thing immodest or rude, which is positively lying, and attended with many aggravating Circumstances, contrary to the divine Law, and justly incurs the Displeasure of Heaven, and which I am heartily sorry for, having a direct Tendency to hurt his and his Family's Peace, and my own; which Sin I acknowledge before God and good Men, and further promise, thro' Grace, never to do so any more; and further request the Forgiveness of John Jack, in treating him so unjustly, and hereb promise to remove off his Plantation in ten Days, without giving him any more Uneasiness, or his Family. Given under my Hand the second Day of August, 1758. MARGERY M'CLOSKY. ¶

Witnesses present, Samuel Allen, Alexander Craig, John Craig, John Jones, Thomas Alford, Joseph Ector, William M'Clure.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land, situated in the Township of Donegall, Lancaster County, upon the River Susquehannah, adjoining to Anderson's Ferry, containing about 230 Acres, mostly fit to bear Hemp or Hops, without any additional Manure; 40 Acres of which are already cleared; a Quantity of Meadow made, and much more may be added, by Means of a Stream gliding through the Middle of it. The Tract is well timber'd, and in tolerable Repair. The Title indisputable, long since patented, and without any Arrearages of Quit-rent. Its Situation renders it equally profitable an pleasant for a Gentleman or Tradesman, being situated in the Heart of a good healthy Settlement, in the Center betwixt the Towns of Lancaster and York, and on such a Part of the River as affords one of the most delightful Prospects on it. For Terms apply to Mr. James Anderson, near the Premises, or to the Subscriber, at the House of Mr. Thomas Harri, in Donegall, and know further. GEORGE STUART. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Mulattoe Man, a Shoemaker by Trade, and a good Workman; about 22 Years of Age, and has had the Small-pox. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ¶

THIS is to notify whom it may concern, That I the Subscriber do intend to apply to the next general Sessions of Assembly, to be held at the City of Perth Amboy, in and for the Province of New-Jersey, in order to obtain an Act for the Erecting a Bank or Dam across the Mouth of Malago Run, situated in the Township of Mansfield, in Burlington County; which Dam is intended to prevent the Tides from overflowing my Meadows on said Creek or Run. If any Person or Persons have any Objections to make against my obtaining the above-mentioned Act, they are desired to appear as above. ¶

Burlington Feb. 6, 1759. JOHN LAWRENCE.

ANDREW BREEHEL, Furrier,

In Third-street, near Market street, Philadelphia,

GIVES the following Prices for the Skins hereafter mentioned, viz. For the largest white tame English Rabbit Skins Eighteen-pence; for the largest blue Ditto Nine pence; for the best grey Ditto Sixpence; for the best black Ditto Eight-pence; for good (all black) tame Cat-skins One Shilling; for the best grey Ditto Sixpence or Eight-pence; for all black or all white smooth hairy Dog skins Two or Three Shillings. And for all other Sorts of Skins be gives the Philadelphia Market Price. ⊕

N. B. The aboveſaid Skins are good till the latter End of March, till which Time the said Breebel will give the Prices abovementioned, but will not give the full Price afterwards.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy Negroe Man, about 28 Years old, fit for labouring Work. For Terms of Sale, enquire of the Subscriber, in New-Castle County, § DAVID WITHERSPOON.

To be SOLD *or* LETT,

A Plantation and Tract of Land, situated in Apoquimini Hundred, New Castle County, containing 375 Acres of Land, with the Allowance of 6 Acres to every hundred Acres; 50 Acres thereof clear Land; a Dwelling house and orchard; a large Quantity of good Swamp for Meadow; Timber plenty; the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Lewis-Town goes by the House within a Mile and a Half of a Landing, on Blackbird Creek, within 30 Miles of New-Castle; Sandom's Run goes through said Land, and is allowed to be the most constant Stream of running Water in those Parts, and will suit for a Saw mill. Any Person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to Mr. John Mess, Merchant, below the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia, or to Jonathan Bavington, near Frankford. ¶

N. B. The Title is indisputable.

To be SOLD,

A CERTAIN Plantation, containing 156 Acres of good Land, about 50 Acres of Upland cleared, and about 15 Acres of good Meadow cleared, and more may be made, a good House and Barn, a good Fulling mill, and all the Utensils for carrying on the Fulling Business, also a very good Convenience for a Grist-mill. The Title is indisputable. The Plantation is situate in East Caln, Chester County, adjoining Joseph Bishop's Tavern. ¶ WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Annapolis, November 1, 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named Richard Williams, by Trade a Hatter, born in Herefordshire in England, about 23 Years of Age, five Feet seven or eight Inches high, well set, wears his own Hair, which is black and curled, cut short at top, and turn'd up before, has lost one of his upper fore Teeth, and has two small Scars just above one of his Eyes: Had on when he went away an old brown Broadcloth Jacket, pretty much worn lined with Shalloon, with white Metal Buttons, and an old shag Vest under it, Buckskin Breeches, coarse Ozenbrigs Shirt, Sailors Trowsers, and Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have, if taken 50 Miles from this Town, Five Pistoles, and if out of this Province Ten Pounds, paid by †8 *W.* NATHANIEL WATERS.

By the PROPRIETARIES.

Land-Office, January 1, 1759.

WHEREAS divers Persons have built upon, and improved Lots in the Town of Easton, without our Warrant or Patent: These are to require all such Persons to apply to the Secretary of our Land Office for their Titles, and to discharge their Quitrents before the First Day of March next, or they will be proceeded against by Law.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

HIS Excellency Major General AMHERST is pleased to pardon any Soldiers who have deserted from the Regiments in America, and have inlisted, and are now serving in other Corps in America; in which Corps they are to remain: And likewise to pardon any Deserter from a Regiment in America, who shall voluntarily join his Colours on or before the first Day of March next; which Deserter, on Application to the commanding Officer of any Regiment, or the Officer commanding in any of the Quarters of the Regiments serving in America, shall receive a Passport to join the Regiment to which he belongs, and, on joining his Corps, shall receive Pay from the Date of the said Passport.

New York, Jan. 12. 1759. JEF. AMHERST.

To be LETT,

A Good Plantation, in the Northern Liberties, about two Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, containing about 60 Acres of good Land, 5 Acres thereof good watered Meadow, and about 20 Acres of good Orchard, all grafted Fruit. Likewise to be lett with the Place, 5 good Cows, or without, which the Tenant likes best. Also to be sold, a Team of good Horses, with Geers and Waggon, and two two Year old Colts, by HENRY NAGLEE. ‖

Imported in the Philadelphia, Captain Stewart, and in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and to be sold by

WILLIAM TURNER,

At his Store, in Water-street, opposite the Queen's Head, near the Crooked Billet,

A *FRESH Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.*

Just imported in the Arabella, Thomas Bradshaw, the last Ship from London, and to be sold extream cheap, for Ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, near the English Church, in Second-street,

A *Complete Assortment of European and East India Goods, suitable for the Season. As said Relfe intends entering into Partnership with Mr. Tench Francis, he desires all People indebted to him to settle their Accounts; and whoever has any Demands on him, to call and receive the same.*

Just imported in the Ship Carolina, Captain Duncan, and to be sold by

BUCKRIDGE SIMS,

AT His House, in Water-street, near the Queen's Head, An Assortment of European and East India Goods, suitable for the Season.

To be SOLD,

A *STRONG likely Servant Girl's Time, who has about five Years and a Half to serve. Enquire of Benjamin Livezey, Sadler, in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County.* †

January 29 1759.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on the 19th Day of February next, a certain Lot, or 5 Acres of Land situate in the Township of Kennet, Chester County, with a good Brick Dwelling-house, and Log Kitchen, good Stables, and other convenient Out-houses thereunto belonging, being a licenced House for Tavern keeping, and likely to continue so lying commodiously to the Roads from Lancaster to Wilmington, and from Nottingham to Philadelphia (the late Property of James House, and to be sold by Virtue of his Last Will and Testament.) The Title and Terms of Sale to be seen at said Time, and the Sale to begin at 12 o' Clock on the said Day, to be held on the Premises, where due Attendance will be given by JOHN CHADDS, JOHN BALDWIN, and MARY, his Wife, Executors. ⊕

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation, pleasantly situated on the River Delaware, in the Township of Deptford, and County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Jersey, about eight Miles below the City of Philadelphia (Part of the real Estate of James Talman, deceased) containing 140 Acres, 100 Acres of which good banked Meadow. There is on the said Plantation a good new Brick Dwelling house, two Stories high, and a Stone Cellar under it. Adjoining to the said House is a convenient wooden House and Kitchen; also a young Orchard, large Barn and Stables, with several other Out-houses, &c. For Terms, apply to Kezia Talman, on the Premises, or Joseph Talman, in Burlington County, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said James Talman deceased. §

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP CAROLINA, ROBERT DUNCAN, COMMANDER,

Having the greatest Part of her Cargoe ready to be shipped, will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the said Commander on board, or at the London Coffee-house, or to JAMES PEMBERTON.

For JAMAICA,

The SHIP NANCY, JAMES BILLINGE Commander,

Has a considerable Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail in two Weeks. For Freight or Passage apply to Daniel Roberdeau, or said Commander at Clark's Wharff.

N. B. The Ship is a prime Sailor.

For *MONTSERRAT*,

The SHIP FRANKLIN, MUNGO DAVIDSON, Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Lisle, or Daniel Roberdeau, or to the said Commander, at Mr. Joseph Sims's Wharff.

N. B. Two Thirds of the Ship's Cargoe is engaged, and she is to sail, by Contract, in February.

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JOHN JOHNSTON,

At his Shop in Second-street, the second Door above Blackhorse-Alley,

A *Large Assortment of European and East-India Goods, cheap for Cash, as he intends to leave off the Business of Shop keeping, in less than two Months, he desires all those that are indebted to him before the Year* 1759, *to pay.* ¶ Tbetf.

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February 22, 1759. NUMB. 1574.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the Leiceſter Packet, Captain Morris, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.

The SPEECH of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS *appointed by His* MAJESTY, *for holding this Parliament; delivered by the Lord Keeper to both* HOUSES *of Parliament, on Thurſday the Twenty-third Day of November*, 1758.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IN Purſuance of the Authority given to us by His Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, amongſt other Things, to declare the Cauſes of His holding this Parliament; His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, that He always receives the higheſt Satisfaction, in being able to lay before you any Events, that may promote the Honour and Intereſt of His Kingdoms.

That, in Conſequence of your Advice, and enabled by that Aſſiſtance which you unanimouſly gave Him, His Majeſty has exerted His Endeavours to carry on the War in the moſt vigorous Manner, in order to that deſirable End, always to be wiſhed, a ſafe and honourable Peace. It has pleaſed the Divine Providence to bleſs His Majeſty's Meaſures and Arms with Succeſs in ſeveral Parts; and to make our Enemies feel, that the Strength of Great-Britain is not to be provoked with Impunity.

We have it alſo in Command from His Majeſty to acquaint you, that the Conqueſt of the ſtrong Fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the Iſlands of Cape-Breton, and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, of the higheſt Importance to our Operations in North-America; and the Reduction of Senegal, cannot fail to bring great Diſtreſs upon the French Commerce and Colonies; and, in Proportion, to procure great Advantages to our own. That Nation has alſo been made ſenſible, that, whilſt their Forces are ſent forth to invade and ravage the Dominions of their Neighbours, their own Coaſts are not inacceſſible to His Majeſty's Fleets and Armies. This they have experienced in the Demolition of their Works at Cherburg, erected at a great Expence, with a particular View to annoy this Country; and in the Loſs of a great Number of Ships and Veſſels; but no Treatment, however injurious to His Majeſty, could tempt Him to make Retaliation on the innocent Subjects of that Crown.

In Germany, His Majeſty's good Brother the King of Pruſſia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, have found full Employment for the Armies of France, and her Confederates; from which our Operations, both by Sea, and in America, have derived the moſt evident Advantage. Their Succeſſes, owing, under God, to their able Conduct, and the Bravery of His Majeſty's Troops, and thoſe of His Allies, have been ſignal and glorious.

His Majeſty has further commanded us to obſerve to you, that the Common Cauſe of Liberty and Independency is ſtill making noble and vigorous Efforts, againſt the unnatural Union formed to oppreſs it. That the Commerce of His Subjects, the Source of our Riches, has, by the vigilant Protection received from His Majeſty's Fleet, flouriſhed in a Manner not to be parallel'd during ſuch Troubles. In this State of Things, His Majeſty, in His Wiſdom, thinks it unneceſſary to uſe many Words to perſuade you to bear up againſt all Difficulties; effectually to ſtand by, and defend His Majeſty; vigorouſly to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of His Majeſty's Allies; and to exert yourſelves to reduce our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The uncommon Extent of this War, in different Parts, occaſions it to be uncommonly expenſive. This His Majeſty has ordered us to declare to you, that He ſincerely laments, and feels deeply for the Burdens of His People. The ſeveral Eſtimates are ordered to be laid before you; and His Majeſty deſires only ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be requiſite to puſh the War with Advantage, and be adequate to the neceſſary Services.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has, in the laſt Place, graciouſly commanded us to aſſure you, that He takes ſo much Satisfaction in that good Harmony which ſubſiſts amongſt His faithful Subjects, that it is more proper for Him now to thank you for it, than to repeat His Exhortations to it. This Union, neceſſary at all Times, is more eſpecially ſo in ſuch critical Conjunctures; and His Majeſty doubts not, but the good Effects we have found from it, will be the ſtrongeſt Motives to you to purſue it.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the* LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL *in Parliament aſſembled.*

Die Jovis, 23° Novembris, 1758.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to approach Your Throne, with Hearts full of that Duty and Affection to Your Sacred Perſon and Government, which become the moſt faithful Subjects to the beſt of Kings.

That conſtant Regard and Attention, which Your Majeſty has ſhewn to the Honour and Intereſt of Your Kingdoms, have filled our Minds with the moſt grateful Sentiments; and we ſee, with real Satisfaction, thoſe active and vigilant Efforts which Your Majeſty, in Your great Wiſdom, has made, to carry on the War with Vigour, in order to the deſirable End, which we all wiſh, a ſafe and honourable Peace.

Juſtice and good Policy required, that our Enemies ſhould feel, how dangerous it is for them to provoke the Spirit and Strength of the Britiſh Nation. We acknowledge, with becoming Thankfulneſs, the Goodneſs of the Divine Providence, in having crowned Your Majeſty's Meaſures and Arms with Succeſs, in ſeveral Parts; and we joyfully congratulate Your Majeſty, on the Conqueſt of the ſtrong Fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, the taking of Frontenac, and the Reduction of Senegal. The high Importance of theſe Succeſſes is apparent, in the Reputation thereby acquired to Your Majeſty's Arms, and in the Diſtreſs they cannot fail to bring upon the French Commerce and Colonies, as well as in the happy Effects procured to thoſe of Great-Britain.

We have ſeen, with the warmeſt Emotions of Reſentment, the exorbitant Devaſtations committed by the Armies of France, upon the Dominions of Your Majeſty, and thoſe of Your Allies, in Germany. They muſt now have experienced how much, in Conſequence of their unbounded Ambition to invade their Neighbours, their own Coaſts are expoſed, in the Demolition of their expenſive Works at Cherburg, particularly intended for the Annoyance of this Country; and in the Loſs of ſo many Ships and Veſſels, as well Privateers as others, in their Ports. At the ſame Time, we cannot ſufficiently admire Your Majeſty's Magnanimity and Moderation, in not having hitherto retaliated, on the innocent Subjects of that Crown, the injurious Treatment which You have received.

We have a juſt Senſe of the real Advantages derived to the Operations of Great-Britain in particular, as well as to the common Cauſe in general, from the wiſe Conduct of the King of Pruſſia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. Their great Abilities, and the Bravery of Your Majeſty's Troops, and thoſe of Your Allies, have been ſignally conſpicuous, in the Succeſſes with which they have been attended, and muſt be acknowledged by all Europe.

Nothing can poſſibly be of greater National Importance, than the Navigation and Commerce of Your Subjects; and we return Your Majeſty our dutiful Thanks for that Protection and Security, which they have received from Your Royal Care, in the Diſpoſition of your Fleet, to which their preſent flouriſhing Condition is ſo much owing. The Stagnation of our Enemy's Trade, and the taking and deſtroying ſo many of their Capital Ships of War, ought, in this View, to be reckoned amongſt the moſt happy Events.

Permit us to declare our grateful Senſe of that paternal Tenderneſs, which Your Majeſty has expreſſed for the Burdens of Your People. We receive from thence the ſtrongeſt Encouragement to adhere, the more firmly, to the Cauſe of the Proteſtant Religion and Publick Liberty, againſt any unnatural Union formed to oppreſs it. In this juſt Cauſe we will, to our utmoſt, effectually ſtand by and defend Your Majeſty; ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of Your Allies; and vigorouſly exert ourſelves to reduce our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

Our Duty and Fidelity to Your Majeſty, and our Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Royal Family, are uniform and unalterable; our Prayers for the Prolongation of Your precious Life, and auſpicious Reign over us, are ſincere and fervent: And we beg Leave to give Your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part, to improve Union and good Harmony amongſt all Your Subjects, for promoting and ſecuring theſe intereſting and eſſential Objects.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I RETURN you My hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Satisfaction which you expreſs in My Meaſures, and the Zeal you ſhew for My Honour and Support, the true Intereſt of My Kingdoms, and the Aſſiſtance of My Allies, as well as for purſuing the War with Vigour, are highly acceptable to Me: They cannot fail to produce the beſt Effects in the preſent Conjuncture.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE of COMMONS *to the* KING.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks for the Speech delivered, by Your Majeſty's Command, to both Houſes of Parliament.

We beg Leave to congratulate Your Majeſty, with Hearts full of the moſt unfeigned Joy, upon the many ſignal Succeſſes, with which it has pleaſed Divine Providence to bleſs Your Majeſty's Meaſures and Arms in ſeveral Parts of the World; particularly in the important Conqueſt of the ſtrong Fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, ſo eſſential to our Operations in North-America; the Reduction of the valuable Settlement of Senegal; the total Demolition of the Harbour and Works of Cherbourg, erected at ſo great Expence by the Enemy, with a particular View to annoy this Country; and the Deſtruction of the Shipping and Privateers in the Ports of France.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons feel, with the higheſt Satisfaction, how greatly theſe Events redound to the Honour and Intereſts of Your Majeſty's Kingdoms, to the upholding the Reputation of the Britiſh Arms, and to the maintaining and extending the Glories of Your Majeſty's Reign.

We have the moſt lively Senſe of theſe happy Conſequences (under God) of Your Majeſty's Wiſdom in the Powerful Exertion of the Naval Force of theſe Kingdoms, to the Annoyance and Diſtreſs of the Fleets, Trade, and Navigation of France, whilſt the Commerce of Great-Britain flouriſhes in full Protection and Security; and, at the ſame Time, of Your Majeſty's Juſtice and Magnanimity, in ſteadily ſupporting your Allies, and in carrying on with Vigour, in all Parts, this arduous and neceſſary War.

It is with Joy and Admiration we ſee the Glorious Efforts made in Germany, by your Majeſty's great Ally the King of Pruſſia, and thoſe made by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, ſeconded by the Valour of Your Majeſty's Troops, and thoſe of Your Allies; and that full Employment has thereby been given to all the Armies of France, and of her Confederates; from which, our Operations, both by Sea and in America, have received the moſt evident and important Advantages.

Permit us to aſſure Your Majeſty, that Your faithful Commons, juſtly animated in Defence of the Rights of Your Majeſty's Crown, and of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Common Cauſe of Liberty and Independency, againſt the dangerous Union, which hath been formed to oppreſs them, will bear up againſt all Difficulties, and exert themſelves to the utmoſt, by granting to Your Majeſty ſuch Supplies as ſhall be neceſſary, effectually to ſtand by, and defend Your Majeſty, and vigorouſly to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of Your Majeſty's Allies; firmly relying on the Wiſdom and Goodneſs of Your Majeſty, that the ſame will be applied, in the propereſt Manner, to puſh the War with Advantage, and to reduce the Enemy to equitable Terms of a Safe, Honourable, and Laſting Peace.

We beg Leave, alſo, to expreſs our moſt Grateful Senſe of the Paternal Satisfaction Your Majeſty takes, in that Good Harmony, which ſubſiſts amongſt Your faithful Subjects; and of Your Majeſty's Gracious Acceptance of the univerſal Zeal and Affection of Your People; which Salutary Union hath enabled us ſo effectually to exert our Strength Abroad, and hath preſerved, at Home, Tranquillity, Safety, and Public Credit; and we truſt, that the Continuance of the ſame truly National Spirit will, by the Bleſſing of God, be attended with the like Happy Effects for the future.

His MAJESTY's *Moſt Gracious* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you My Thanks for your dutiful and affectionate Addreſs; and for this freſh Mark of your unanimous Zeal in Defence of Me and My Crown, and of My good Brother the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of My Allies.

"You may depend on My conſtant Endeavours for the Preſervation of My Kingdoms, their Trade, and Colonies; and for the Liberties of Europe."

Extract of a Letter from an Hanoverian Officer at Munſter, dated October 27.

"On the 25th a Corps of about 15000 French, as well Infantry as Cavalry, marched by Hamm and Luhnen, in order to diſlodge us from the Poſt which we occupied at Steinfurth, where we had three Regiments of Infantry, and two of Cavalry, under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Count Kilmanſeg. We turned off by the Tollhauſs, and ſpent the Night under Arms between Hilltrup and this City. The French continuing to purſue us, our General threw himſelf into the Town, and guarded all the Entrances. We were ſcarcely arrived, when the Enemy appeared within Cannon Shot of the Ramparts. We immediately began to fire on them; the Cannon were well ſerved; and our Troops, being reinforced by Old-Zaſtrow's Regiment, put on ſuch a good Face, that the French attempted nothing eſſential. Our Firing continued all Day Yeſterday; and this Morning, to our Surprize, the Enemy have retired by the ſame Road they came. Scheiter's Corps is gone in Purſuit of them. We have found in their Camp a Number of Scaling-ladders, and a great Quantity of Ammunition."

French Camp at Hamm, on the Lower Rhine, Oct. 31. On the 24th M. de Contades detached M. d'Armentiere over the Lippe, at the head of 17 battalions, and 26 ſquadrons, with orders to march directly to Munſter, and endeavour to take that place by ſurprize, and ſeize on the magazines and hoſpitals of Prince Ferdinand's army. He arrived there the 25th, and reconnoitred the place, which he found well defended with artillery, a garriſon of 5000 men, and foſſes of water 6 feet deep.

On the 26th Prince Ferdinand having received intelligence of M. d'Armentiere's march, quitted his camp at Werſtadt, on the left of the Lippe, repaſſed that river over 3 bridges, and marched to the relief of Munſter; of which M. de Contades being informed, ſent orders to M. d'Armentiere to return; in conſequence whereof, he left Munſter the 27th inſtant, and arrived here the next day.

Dreſden, Oct. 27. The town of Bautzen is again in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, who found there 5 or 6 dead in moſt of the houſes, beſides wounded; and they had neither bread, meat nor beer.

Hamburgh, Nov. 6. The King of Pruſſia has twice offered his enemy battle ſince the affair of the 14th, which Marſhal Daun hath artfully avoided: But the ſiege of Neiſs at length obliged his Majeſty to change his ſituation. However a battle is ſtill expected, which will, in all probability, determine the fate of Saxony, as the conqueror will doubtleſs drive out his enemy, and take up his winter quarters in that country.

Hague, Nov. 14. Count Dohna, with a part of his army, paſſed through Berlin the 7th inſt. on his way to Saxony, leaving a body of troops in Pomerania, to obſerve the Ruſſians, and to check any incurſions of light troops; whilſt General Manteuffel, with another corps, is marched through Stettin, to oppoſe the Swedes, who continue about Prentzlow and Stromberg.

Ratiſbon, Nov. 9. A report prevails here ſince yeſterday, that Marſhal Daun, after having made divers motions, from whence the Pruſſians concluded he was marching to Sileſia, is returned with his Army into Saxony.

Liſbon, Oct. 10. His Majeſty is ſo much better, as to be thought out of danger. The Queen ſtill holds the reins of government, and the people ſeem very well ſatisfied with her adminiſtration.

Verſailles, Nov. 9. M. Berryer is appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the marine department; and the Duke de Choiſeul,

[*For what follows, ſee the fourth Page.*]

Dreſden, Nov. 23. The King of Pruſſia received the news of the ſiege of this place being raiſed ſoon after he had paſſed Gorlitz, and immediately gave orders for the main body of his army to march into Sileſia, and advanced himſelf towards this city at the head of 8 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and one of huſſars, and arrived here on the 20th inſtant. Marſhal Daun's army has paſſed Giſhubel, and the main body of it is actually in Bohemia. In their march they did not demoliſh the caſtle of Soneſtein, but ruined ſome of the works, which are of no great importance. The Pruſſians are in poſſeſſion of Freyberg, and the army of the Empire continues to retire before them. According to all appearances, the campaign is drawing near to a concluſion. There have been ſix ſieges raiſed almoſt at the ſame time, viz. Thoſe of Colberg, of Neiſs, of Coſſel, of Dreſden, of Torgau, and of Leipſick. *(So far the Gazette.)*

Verſailles, Nov. 9. The Rhinoceros frigate, from Quebec, is taken and ſunk by the Engliſh.

Munſter, Nov. 24. We hear the army of M. de Contades have all paſſed the Rhine except the Legion Royale, which, it is ſaid, is to remain at Hattingen, under the command of M. Chabot; and that the chain they are to form, is to commence by their right at Andernach, and paſſing by Cologne and Duſſeldorp, to extend by their left as far as Cleves.

Nov. 27. By our laſt account it appears, that the French evacuated Munden on the 22d inſt. and Caſſel on the 23d; and that the prince de Soubiſe was marched towards Marburg. It is reported his army will take up their winter quarters between the Lhan, the Rhine, and the Maine, having their right at Gieſſen, and their left extended towards Coblentz.

Cleves, Nov. 24. The French are not likely to be long quiet in their quarters in this dutchy; for we have certain advice that the Allies are making diſpoſitions for approaching the Rhine.

Hague, Nov. 26. We this moment received advice, that the French troops laſt Thurſday evacuated the city of Caſſel, of which the troops under the prince of Iſenbourg immediately took poſſeſſion. Theſe advices add, that a conſiderable body of hunters and huſſars, as well Hanoverians as Heſſians, were at the heels of the French, in order to harraſs them in their retreat, which could not but be very difficult, as they had ſuch a number of defiles to paſs.

Utrecht, Nov. 26. We this moment learn that the generals Dohna and Wedel have attacked general Haddick between Torgau and Eulenbourg, and taken 3000 priſoners, and 42 pieces of cannon. This news is confirmed by letters from Leipſick and Dreſden, dated the 20th inſt.

Paris, Nov. 27. Two illuſtrious alliances are talked of here; the marriage of the King of Spain to Madam Adelaide; and that of the Archduke Joſeph to the daughter of the Infant Duke of Parma.

From the London Gazette, December 5.

Berlin, November 25. On the 18th Inſt. the Swedes attacked our Van Guard, which was poſted in the Church Yard of the Village of Guſto, from whence they were obliged to retire, on Account of the Superiority of the Enemy; but upon the Approach of the Pruſſian General M. Manteuffel with three Battalions, the Enemy fled with great Precipitation, and ſaved themſelves by the Advantage of a thick Fog. This Skirmiſh coſt the Swedes a Captain, an Enſign, and 35 Men; and 14 Waggons full of their Wounded were ſent to Prentzlow. In the Night of the 19th they abandoned the Village of Bitko; and on the 21ſt Major General Platen, upon reconnoitring the Enemy, found that they had likewiſe left their Camp at Prentzlow, and had retired to Paſewalk; upon which M. Manteuffel took Poſſeſſion of Prentzlow with his whole Body of Troops. *(So far the Gazette.)*

Paris, Nov. 20. The project offered to the Government, relating to the marine, is not ſuch as was repreſented laſt poſt. It is a company of merchants who offered to maintain and arm, at their own expence, in time of war, a fleet of 80 ſhips, from 70 to 80 guns; upon condition that when peace is concluded, they ſhall have an excluſive privilege to trade by ſea, and in the French Colonies. This is very different from the firſt project; and the council of ſtate is actually weighing the advantages and inconveniencies that may reſult from ſuch an excluſive Privilege.

Berlin, November 24. According to ſome private advices from Saxony, his Majeſty intended to march from Dreſden the day before yeſterday, with the greateſt Part of his forces, in order to follow the Auſtrians, and endeavour to come up with them, before they had all got into Bohemia.

From the London Gazette, December 9.

Dreſden, Nov. 26. His Pruſſian Majeſty is in perfect Health at this place. General Hulſen ſome days ago took Poſſeſſion of Freyberg; and laſt Friday Lieutenant General Itzenplitz marched from thence to occupy Chemnitz. It is ſaid the Pruſſian huſſars, that were ſent after Marſhal Daun's army, puſhed no further than Giſhubel.

Hague, Dec. 6. No news of any great Importance has been received here lately; the ſeveral armies being retired into their reſpective winter quarters, except the corps of Pruſſians, that is oppoſed to the Swedes. It is reported, that the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was gone from Dulmen to Paderborn, to take the command on that ſide. *(So far the Gazette.)*

Dantzick, Nov. 18. We are aſſured that the main body of the Ruſſian army has paſſed the Viſtula, and is going to take up quarters in the kingdom of Pruſſia, where great part of their troops paſſed the laſt winter.

A body of 8000 Ruſſians, with a conſiderable train of artillery, is arrived in the neighbourhood of Dirſcau; and, as they have taken poſt on our territory, we have doubled the guards at the gates, and laid a great tract of land round our fortifications under water.

Berlin, Nov. 28. We are informed by the laſt poſt from Saxony, that the Auſtrian army, under the command of Marſhal Daun, had entirely evacuated that electorate; and that the army of the empire has alſo retired, by the way of Plauen, into Franconia; the Prince of Deux Ponts not chuſing to make a ſtand againſt General Dohna, who was following him pretty cloſe. As to the Ruſſians, they have no Troops left in the New Marche of Brandenburgh, nor in Pomerania.

Hague, Nov. 28. It is certain that ſome propoſals of peace have been made by France to the Britiſh court; but that they were rejected, and preparations are making for proſecuting the war with extraordinary vigour. A reſolution is taken not to liſten to any accommodation, till the enemy be reduced to offer *Carte Blanche.*

Peterſburgh, Nov 8. Our miniſtry have their hands full with the affairs of Courland and Poland. Councils are frequently held to conſider of the propereſt methods of acting in favour of the houſe of Saxony; but many difficulties recur to be ſurmounted. It has been obſerved within theſe few days, that the court is not ſo much French as it was before. As the court of Verſailles is not exact in paying the ſubſidies to put our army in motion, they are openly murmured againſt; and M. Keith avails himſelf to the utmoſt of this kind of diſcontent. This miniſter is likewiſe more favourably received than uſual; and it is generally believed that he will bring about a change in the ſyſtem of our court, unleſs thoſe of Vienna and Verſailles be more exact in paying their ſubſidies, a great part of which are now in arrears. The chancellor hath frequently complained of this to the marquis de l'Hopital, who ſtrongly promiſed to write about it to the king his maſter; but hitherto we have ſeen no effect of theſe promiſes, ſome of which were made long ago.

Dreſden, Nov. 30. Laſt Monday a courier was diſpatched for Pruſſia with orders, it is ſaid, for that kingdom to furniſh all his majeſty's revenues in men inſtead of money; and we hear that the like orders will be given in Sileſia; whereby it appears that the king is determined to have a moſt powerful army in the ſpring.

Hague, December 9. Some letters from Peterſburgh intimate, that the Empreſs has lately expreſſed ſome reſentment at the ſacrifice of her troops, whilſt thoſe of the Auſtrians remained in a manner inactive. And the ſame advices even aſſure us, that there are now ſome ſecret negociations actually carrying on between the courts of Berlin and Peterſburgh.

LONDON.

November 16. It is reported that, at the meeting of the parliament, liſts of the regiments now, or late abroad in the ſervice, will be moved to be laid before the houſe, diſtinguiſhing ſuch officers as are, or have been, on duty, from ſuch as have been, or are, abſent, with the reaſons of ſuch abſence; that ſuch brave men as have been actually fighting for, or ſerving their country for their pay, may be properly diſtinguiſhed, and rewarded.

Tho' the Ruſſian court has not given Gen. Fermor any reward for his conduct at the battle of Zorndorff, the empreſs queen has thought fit to create him a count of the holy Roman empire; and with good reaſon too, ſince Fermor's invaſion of the electorate of Brandenburgh ſaved Olmutz, and all Moravia, tho' it has added nothing to the reputation of the Ruſſian arms.

It is ſtrongly reported that an embargo is laid on all ſhipping in the ſeveral ports of Ruſſia.

The preſs continues as briſk as ever, there being ſeveral new ſhips launched, and ready to be launched, from Deptford to Plymouth.

Nov. 18. Some letters by the laſt Holland mail mention the death of Gen. Laudohn, in the Auſtrian ſervice.

A large fleet, it is ſaid, will ſoon ſail for the Mediterranean.

We hear that the Royal George, and Magnanime, one of 100 guns, and the other of 80, will join the ſquadron under Admiral Saunders, cruizing in the bay of Biſcay.

Portſmouth, Nov. 20. Yeſterday arrived at Spithead from America his Majeſty's frigate Boreas, the hon. Captain Boyle. The above gentleman has taken 12 prizes ſince his departure from England, moſt of them rich.

London, Nov. 23. We hear that an augmentation of 99 men is to be made to the royal regiment of horſe guards; and 29 private men, and 1 ſerjeant, to each of the light troops, belonging to the dragoon guards and dragoons.

Nov. 25. It is aſſerted in ſome letters by the laſt Dutch mail, that two French ſhips of the line, with a frigate of war, and about a dozen tranſports, have got out of Breſt, and are gone to reinforce the ſettlement of Goree, upon the coaſt of Africa.

Nov. 30. England could never boaſt of ſo formidable a navy as at preſent; and yet, to the honour of our preſent miniſtry, we can aſſure our readers, that beſides thoſe on the ſtocks in his Majeſty's yards, there are not leſs than ten men of war, of 74 guns each, building by contract in private yards, all of which will be ready to launch next ſpring. Let Britain vigorouſly purſue theſe meaſures, and ſhe may ſet the united force of all Europe at defiance; and whenever inſulted, be no more affrighted with bugbear invaſions; but be always able to protect herſelf without foreign auxiliaries, and chaſtiſe the inſolence of her enemies in their own ports and kingdoms.

It is ſaid that 60,000 ſeamen and marines will be employed the enſuing year.

A private letter from Naples, of the 1ſt inſt. confirms, that the King of the Two Sicilies had ordered his gallies to be ready by the 15th inſt. to tranſport him and the royal family to Spain. The cauſe of that voyage is conjectured to be, that in caſe the King of Spain ſhould die, 'tis thought proper the heir to that crown ſhould be at hand, for fear of any intrigues of his brother Don Philip.

Capt. Pratten, of the Intrepid man of war, arrived at Portſmouth from Cadiz, ſaw, about 50 leagues to weſtward of the Lizard, 25 ſail of ſhips ſtanding to the weſtward; nine of them he took to be men of war, the reſt tranſports, ſuppoſed to be the laſt fleet which ſailed from Breſt, and imagined to be gone to the Weſt-Indies.

We are informed by letters from Paris, that the miniſtry there are under the greateſt difficulties in raiſing the ſupplies for the current ſervice of the year. And it is likewiſe ſaid, that the French king has ſignified his intention to abdicate the crown to the Dauphin.

Perhaps nothing can ſo much prove the great importance of the Cape-Breton expedition, as the caſe of inſuring; for ſince the reduction of that place inſurance to America, &c. has fell from 25, and even 30 per cent. to no more than 12; with this remarkable advantage, that our enemies inſurance has riſen in proportion to the falling of ours.---So fatal is this ſtroke to the French trade; and ſo beneficial to the Britiſh!

December 2. It is ſaid that 6000 recruits are ordered to be raiſed with all expedition, which are to be ſent to America.

A letter from Plymouth ſays, that the fleet of 5 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates, and 30 tranſports, ſeen by the Huſſar, Capt. Elliot, ſteering to the weſtward, came out of Breſt the 16th ult. but as Commodore Keppel ſailed the 12th, it is hoped he will keep before them.

Portſmouth, December 1. We hear that we are to have a very large armament here in the ſpring, and that Lord Howe is to have the conduct of the naval part thereof.

London, Dec. 5. A veſſel is diſpatched after Commodores Keppel and Hughes, with ſome advices of importance.

Dec. 7. Letters from Madrid bring advice, that by an expreſs from Ceuta they had the news, that the Spaniards had made a ſucceſsful ſally from the garriſon upon the Moors, by which they had made themſelves maſters of 4 batteries, and cut 3000 infidels to pieces, with the loſs of all their tents, baggage, &c. and 39 pieces of braſs cannon.

We are informed that 80 Tranſports, of 300 tons each, are taken into his majeſty's ſervice, and ordered to be victualled as ſoon as poſſible for ſix months.

It is moſt confidently reported at the court end of the town, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will command in the ſpring a very important expedition againſt France; in which, it is ſaid, there will be made uſe of not leſs than 30,000 land forces.

We hear his Royal Highneſs is to re-aſſume his command in the army; and that Lord Ligonier is to be appointed maſter-general of the ordnance, and governor of Portſmouth.

Yeſterday the hon. Houſe of Commons ordered their thanks to be given to Admiral Boſcawen, General Amherſt, and Admiral Oſborn, for the great ſervices they have done the kingdom.

Dec. 9. Letters by this day's mail ſay, that the King of Pruſſia, who was ſtill at Dreſden, was bringing more troops from Sileſia, and a large train of heavy artillery from Glogau.

Letters from France mention that the King of Sardinia was raiſing men with great diligence to compleate his regiments; but with what deſign they could not penetrate.

With the men of war going to join the two ſquadrons gone to the Weſt-Indies, and upon the coaſt of Africa, under the commodores Hughes and Keppel, it is ſaid that upwards of 4000 land forces will be embarked, together with ſome months proviſions, a great quantity of naval ſtores, ſome pieces of artillery, mortars, &c.

The Amſterdam Gazette ſays, that M. de Hardenberg, ſecretary of ſtate to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, who lately arrived at London with Baron Munchauſen, is come to ſettle with the Engliſh miniſtry the propereſt methods of recruiting the Heſſian troops, and to ſolicit an Indemnification of the loſſes which the country of Heſſe has ſuffered by the French.

We hear that ten men of war, part of thoſe which were to winter at Haliſax, are ordered to join Commodore Hughes in the Weſt-Indies.

The following ſchemes are talked of for raiſing the ſum of ſix millions for the ſervice of the enſuing year, viz.

One for giving 3 per cent. and 1-8th per cent. life annuity, without a lottery.

Another for giving 3 per cent. for the ſum ſubſcribed, and 1-4th per cent. life annuity, alſo without a lottery.

Another for giving 3 per cent. for 90 l. and a lottery ticket for the other 10 l. to every ſubſcriber for 100 l. and a Douceur of 1 per cent. life annuity.

And another for giving 3. per cent. and a lottery ticket, as above, and 1-8th per cent. life annuity.

But we do not hear that either of the above ſchemes is as yet agreed to: Poſſibly others may ſtill be offered.

Although the terms for raiſing the above Six Millions are not yet publickly known, we are aſſured, that the greateſt part thereof is already ſubſcribed; ſo eager are people to aſſiſt His Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour againſt our moſt inveterate Enemies.

The Pembroke, from Briſtol to New-York, is loſt off Roberts's Cove, near Cork, and 12 men drowned.

December 12. Upwards of 40 ſhips of the line, with a great number of frigates, ſloops, bombs, &c. are ordered to be ready for the ſea on or before the 12th of February next.

It muſt give the higheſt ſatisfaction to the whole kingdom to find their repreſentatives ſo ſolicitous to ſtimulate our commanders by ſea and land to an exertion of all their powers, by conferring on ſuch of them as advantageouſly diſtinguiſhed themſelves laſt ſummer, that higheſt mark of honour, the publick thanks of their country. Admiral Oſborn's anſwer to the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons (who, by command of the houſe, had performed the agreeable office, by ſignifying to him their thanks for the ſervices he had done to his King and Country) was in theſe modeſt and genteel terms:

'Sir, I want words to expreſs my ſenſe of the honour 'the Houſe of Commons has been pleaſed to confer upon 'me; and only hope, that You, Sir, will be as gracious 'to me in repreſenting my gratitude to that auguſt Aſ'ſembly, as You have been in acquainting me with their 'favourable acceptance of my ſervices. I have done 'no more than my duty. I have only been the humble, 'though happy, inſtrument of executing the wiſe meaſures 'directed by his Majeſty.

'I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what is com'mon to me as a ſeaman, and as an Engliſhman zealous 'for the ſervice of my country, which is pleaſed to re'ward me with this inſtance of their approbation. From 'the ſituation of my health, Sir, I can flatter myſelf with 'having but few Opportunities of employing the remain'der of my life in a grateful exertion of my abilities for 'the honour and intereſt of my country. But as the 'Houſe of Commons is ſo glorioufly watchful to encou'rage the greateſt merit, by rewarding the leaſt, England 'can never want good officers: And however honoured 'I am by this diſtinction, may my ſervices be the moſt 'inconſiderable that ſhall be thus acknowledged. I am, 'with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and 'moſt humble ſervant,

HENRY OSBORN.

December 8, 1758.

We hear that an enquiry will be made into the motives of the ſeveral general officers declining to go upon foreign commands.

Accounts from Paris ſay, that a little while ago the poor grenadiers, to the number of 400, who were taken at the unfortunate expedition at St. Cas, marched through that City, by way of parade and ſhew, in their way to Calais, for England; that they appeared very ſhabby, and half ſtarved; having found a wide difference between their Soupe Maigre and our Engliſh beef, of which we hope they will ſoon have their bellies full.

It is ſaid a general cartel is ſettled with the French, and that the priſoners on both ſides will be ſoon exchanged.

December 14. Letters by yeſterday's Spaniſh mail import, that his Catholic Majeſty is very well recovered from his late indiſpoſition, and that the viſit of the King of the Two Sicilies to his royal brother is no more talked of.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated the 28th ult. mentions, that his Daniſh Majeſty had given orders to raiſe four regiments of huſſars with all expedition, and alſo to recruit his other troops, in order to complete thoſe in Holſtein early in the ſpring.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated Nov. 30.

"The biſhopric of Hildeſheim is ordered to furniſh our army with 6000 recruits, which they have already begun to raiſe."

We hear that ſeveral ſhips will ſpeedily be put into Commiſſion, and orders are given to prepare for the ſea all that are fit for his Majeſty's ſervice.

It is imagined by many people that commodore Hughes is deſtined againſt Guadaloupe only: For (ſay they) Fort St. Pierre, at Martinico, is greatly too ſtrong to be taken by ſea; and he has not forces to beſiege it by land, becauſe there are 30,000 white people on the iſland, fit to bear arms, and near one third trained to the uſe of them; they allow indeed that he may land by ſurprize, in diffe-

rent parts at the back of the iſland, deſtroy ſome plantations, and perhaps carry off ſome of the Negroes, and that is all.------However, the moſt prevalent opinion is, that his orders are to attack and take, if poſſible, both places.

Some letters from Holland intimate, that a rupture is expected between Great-Britain and Sweden; if ſo, the Swedes are well furniſhed with Engliſh artificers.

We hear that 17 flat bottomed veſſels, capable of going into ſhoal water, and carrying 18 pounders, are building with the utmoſt diligence on a new model.

December 16. We hear that 38,000 of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, &c. will be continued with the Heſſians in Britiſh pay another year, in order to diſtreſs the French more effectually, by obliging them to divide their forces.

The French court, according to the laſt letters from Paris, were extremely alarmed at the king of Sardinia's preparations, as they would find it very difficult, if not impracticable, to aſſemble an army in Dauphiny, guard the whole extent of their coaſts, and ſupport their forces in Germany all at a time.

They write from Warſaw, that the temper of the ſenate not being the moſt favourable to the ſchemes of the miniſtry, and many of the nobility having retired ſuddenly from court, count Bruhl had adviſed his maſter to demand the empreſs Queen's permiſſion to retire to Vienna, in caſe any future events ſhould render ſuch a ſtep neceſſary.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has offered great encouragement for Engliſh ſchoolmaſters to come and reſide in her dominions, for rendering the Engliſh tongue univerſally known there, together with the Engliſh method of mercantile book-keeping.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the imperial miniſter had lately preſented a memorial to that court, ſetting forth, that the introduction of foreign troops into Germany had, in a great meaſure, prevented the ban of the Empire being carried into execution againſt the powers therein proſcribed; and demanding a body of Ruſſian troops, to aid and aſſiſt the army of the Empire in carrying that law into execution. To which it is ſaid the Great Duke gave for anſwer, That altho' the Empreſs was always ready to fulfil her engagements, yet ſhe could by no means comply with his demand; and the rather, as the court of Pruſſia had the ſame undoubted right to demand ſuccours of its ally, the Engliſh, as thoſe of Auſtria and Saxony had of the French; neither was ſhe obliged, by any treaty ſubſiſting between her and the Empire, to ſend troops into Germany, whilſt the queen of Hungary countenanced the introduction of French troops into that country. [By this anſwer the friends of Pruſſia flatter themſelves, that the empreſs of Ruſſia is not ſo violently attached to the Auſtrians as they would make all Europe believe.]

They write from Copenhagen, that the Pruſſian intereſt ſeemed to prevail greatly at that court; that orders were iſſued for compleating the regiments lately encamped, and for the officers to hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field again by the 1ſt of February; and that thoſe forces would actually be augmented with ſeveral regiments. From all which it was conjectured, that it was not his majeſty's intention to let them lay idle the next campaign.

Letters from Rome inform us, that a great number of Neapolitan veſſels ſailed lately from Civita-Vecchia, under convoy of two frigates, for Toulon, laden with a large quantity of timber for building of ſhips, which the French commiſſaries had purchaſed in the foreſts of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate.

The thanks of the houſe of commons were tendered to Admiral Boſcawen, by their Right Hon. Speaker, in the following nervous and elegant terms.

Admiral Boſcawen,

"THE houſe have unanimouſly reſolved, that their thanks ſhould be given to you for the ſervices you have done to your King and Country in North-America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks to you.

"I wiſh I could do it in a manner ſuitable to the occaſion, and as they ought to be given to you, now ſtanding in your place, as a member of this houſe.

"But were I able to enumerate and ſet forth, in the beſt manner, the great and extenſive advantages accruing to this nation from the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, with the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform ſenſe and language of every part of the kingdom.

"Their Joy too has been equal to their ſentiments upon this intereſting event; and in their ſentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude alſo to you, Sir, as a principal inſtrument in theſe moſt important acquiſitions.

"You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more ſolemn way---by the voice, the general voice, of their repreſentatives in parliament------the moſt honourable fame that any man can arrive at, in this, or any other country. It is, on theſe occaſions, a national honour, from a free people; ever cautiouſly to be conferred, in order to be the more eſteemed---to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reſerved for the moſt ſignal ſervices to the ſtate, and the moſt approved merit in them; ſuch as this houſe has uſually, and very lately, made their objects of publick thanks.

"The uſe, I am perſuaded, you will make of this juſt teſtimony, and high reward of your ſervices and merit, will be the preſerving in your own mind a laſting impreſſion of what the Commons of Great-Britain are now tendering to you, and in a conſtant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your King and Country, which have made you to deſerve it.

"In obedience to the commands of the houſe, I do, with great pleaſure to myſelf, give you the thanks of the Houſe, for the ſervices you have done to your King and Country in North-America."

Upon which Admiral Boſcawen ſaid:

Mr. Speaker,

"I am happy in having been able to do my duty; but have not words to expreſs my ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhing reward, that has been conferred upon me by this Houſe; nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner in which you have been pleaſed to convey to me the reſolution of the Houſe."

This evening arrived two mails from Holland, by which we learn that the king of Pruſſia was ſtill at Dreſden; that he had required the ſtates of Saxony to furniſh 18,000 recruits againſt the ſpring; and the clergy, abbeys and convents, to pay 150,000 crowns towards defraying the charges of rebuilding the ſuburbs of Dreſden; and had alſo ordered the ſuperintendant not to be ſparing in diſtributing money to ſuch as ſhould appear to have loſt their all by the burning of the ſuburbs.

One letter from Dreſden in the Hague gazette ſays, that his Pruſſian majeſty had convened the ſtates of Saxony, and declared to them, that he would no longer look upon Saxony as a country he had taken under his care by way of depoſit, but as a province twice ſubdued by the force of his arms: This letter adds, that his majeſty had ſent for count Podewils, his prime miniſter, to come immediately to him from Berlin to Dreſden.

Marſhal Daun hath eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Prague.

The army of the Empire (ſays a letter from Barieth, in the Amſterdam gazette) was, on the 26th ult. at Hoff, in its way to Nuremberg.

But letters from Francfort, Hanover and the Hague, intimate, that a body of 15 or 16000 Pruſſians were on their march to Thuringia, to hinder the army of the Empire from taking up its quarters in that country; and would, if needful, join the body of Hanoverians and Heſſians under the prince of Iſenbourg, to drive the French out of Heſſe and Hanau.

The French have evacuated Marbourg; but on the 1ſt inſt. they ſurprized the town of St. Goar, in which were only 50 men; and being, by that means, maſters of the covered way of Rhinfelds, the garriſon of that fortreſs, conſiſting of 700 men only, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

Letters from Paris ſay, that a ſquadron of nine ſhips of war of the line, and three frigates, with land forces on board, and warlike ſtores and proviſions, is ſailed from Breſt for Canada.

The project of the French merchants for fitting out a ſquadron of men of war, on condition of receiving certain excluſive privileges, is dropt.

The French court is very apprehenſive, that the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, ſeeing the inefficacy of all the effects of his allies, will make his peace with the king of Pruſſia.

We hear that a warrant is ordered for holding a general court martial on major general lord Charles Hay.

We hear that 15000 tons of ſhipping are taken up for the government's ſervice; and that the ſame number of (15000) men are to be carried upon ſome grand expedition abroad, which ſo embarraſſes the French councils, that they are totally at a loſs how to direct their operations either for defence or offence, as they neither know whether this great force is to be employed in Europe or America.

We hear that a pardon is ordered for Dr. Henſey, now a priſoner in Newgate for high treaſon, which will paſs the great ſeal before the holidays, on condition that he tranſports himſelf out of theſe kingdoms within a limited time.

The Huſſar man of war is arrived at Plymouth from a cruize; in lat. 47. 123 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard, ſhe ſpoke with commodore Hughes's ſquadron and tranſports, all well, the 27th of November; and two days before ſhe ſpoke with commodore Keppel's ſquadron, bound to Senegal, 140 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard, all well.

We are informed, that ſome troops are going with all ſpeed to the Eaſt-Indies, under convoy of a conſiderable fleet, in order effectually to ſtrengthen our intereſts in thoſe parts. The fleet is to relieve the ſhips now on that ſtation.

Letters from Embden ſay, that the King of Pruſſia has naturalized the captain and crew of one of our privateers, and given them a Pruſſian commiſſion to act againſt the Swedes; and that they expected ſeveral more Engliſh privateers there for the ſame purpoſe.

We hear that the number of land forces to be employed for the ſervice of the year 1759, including thoſe in Germany, and on the expedition under major general Hopſon, and 4010 invalids, will amount to 52,540 effective men, including officers; which is leſs by 1237, than were employed this year.

Portſmouth, December 15. Several more flat bottomed boats are ordered to be built here immediately; ſo that, in all probability, our naval war will be vigorous in the ſpring.

Southampton, Dec. 16. On Thurſday laſt was launched at Northam, near this port, the Reſolution man of war, a ſeventy gun ſhip.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

The Letters from England, by the Packet, in general agree, That there never was greater Unanimity in a Britiſh Parliament, than there is in the preſent One. That the Honourable Mr. PITT continues to be the Darling of the Public; his Candour in the Houſe of Commons much admired; his Plans approved; and his Meaſures, which are vigorous, will be put in Execution: That Ten Thouſand Men will ſoon be ſent to America, with a formidable Fleet: That a conſiderable Reinforcement will be ſent to Prince Ferdinand: That another ſecret Expedition is in Motion; many Tranſports taken up; Dutch Veſſels continually ſent in, a great Number of which are condemned: In ſhort, that every Thing breathed the true Engliſh Spirit; and that tho' the Taxes are very heavy, yet they are paid with Pleaſure, the People being ſenſible that they are all faithfully applied for the Honour and Intereſt of their King and Country.

In the Carolina Gazette, of the Firſt Inſtant, it is ſaid, that Captain Young was arrived there in 19 Days from St. Martins, and informed, that Captain Tatem, from St. Chriſtophers, aſſured him, he had read in the Gazette of that Iſland, an Account of the Arrival of 7 Ships of the Line of Commodore Hughes's Squadron at Barbados, with the Troops; and that a Veſſel from Antigua to St. Martins, brought advice of the Arrival of more (or the reſt) of the ſaid Squadron.

The Queen of Sheba, Chapman, from London, for New-York, foundered 70 Leagues Weſt of the Lizard; the Crew ſaved, and carried to Portſmouth, by Captain Donaldſon from Louiſbourg.

The Ship Polly, Capt. Dunn, from this Port for Cork, was taken by ſome French Men of War, homeward bound from Quebec, and afterwards burnt.

Arrived. The King George, Dingee; and the Pitt, Moore, at Liverpool. Alſo the Mary, Sparks; and the Antigua Packet, Waughop, at Cork; all from this Port.

Monday next the General Aſſembly of this Province meets here.

We hear that circular Letters are iſſued for ſummoning the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey to meet at Amboy, on Tueſday, the Sixth of March next.

*** The Drawing of the ACADEMY LOTTERY is neceſſarily poſtponed to the Twelfth of next Month, when it will certainly be drawn, without further Delay. A few Tickets ſtill remain unſold, which are to be diſpoſed of by the Managers, and by William Bradford, and David Hall.

*** Our Want of Room obliges us to leave out ſeveral Advertiſements till next Week.

Cuſtom-houſe, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Schooner Nathaniel, S. Goodwin, from Piſcataqua. Snow Ranger, R. Hunter, from N. York. Snow Succeſs, John Moore, from Liverpool.

Outwards. Sloop Harlequin, E Vaughan, for Halifax. Brig Blakeney, J. Berwick, and Brig Nelly, J. Barry, for St. Kitts. Sloop Ellis, A. Law, for Georgia. Schooner Nathaniel, Samuel Goodwin, for Piſcataqua.

Cleared. Brig Louiſbourg, J. Dalton, to Jamaica. Ship Brilliant, R. Seaman; Ship Carrington, S. Appowen, and Snow Dunbar, S. Montgomery, to Barbados. Schooner Recovery, H. Moſſenberg, and Sloop Good Intent, R. Shewbart, to N. Providence. Sloop Dolphin, S. Kirkland, to N. Carolina. Ship Franklin, Mungo Davidſon, to Montſerrat. Sloop Seaflower, Francis Rogers, to N. York.

This Day is publiſhed, to be continued Monthly,

THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, No XIII. For the Month of January, 1759. This Number contains, 1. Capt. Henry Hudſon's Voyage to North America; his Diſcovery of New-York and New-Jerſey, and his unfortunate End. 2. Cruelties and Oppreſſions Indians ſuffer from the Spaniards. 3. The Impartial Politician, No. I. 4. True Character of the King of Pruſſia. 5. Curioſities of the holy Houſe of Loretto. 6. Comical Love Letter. 7. Account of the Elephants of Cochin China. 8. Remainder of the Trial of Capt. Samuel Goodere, for the Murder of his Brother Sir John Dindly Goodere, Bart. 9. Account of the Diſcovery of an Iſland, with 10 or 12,000 Perſons upon it, all ſpeaking good Engliſh, near Terra Auſtralis Incognita. 10. Character of Davila, the great French Hiſtorian. 11. The Vultures, a Fable. 12. Poetical Eſſays. 13. The Hiſtorical Chronicle. 14. Naval Engagements.

Printed and Sold by James Parker, at Woodbridge in New-Jerſey; where compleat Setts may be now had from the Beginning, or any ſingle Number. Sold alſo at the New-Printing-Office in Beaver-ſtreet, New York; and by Thomas Coombe in Front ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. The Editors have now ſettled ſuch a Correſpondence as will render the Work for the future moſt uſeful and entertaining.

ALL Sorts of Stockings grafted and mended in the neateſt Manner; Gentlemens Stocking Breeches and Jackets mended; Womens Miſſins, Muffatees, and Childrens Stockings made and mended, at reaſonable Rates, by ANN JONES, formerly ANN SCOTTON, living in the Alley next to the Sign of George, Prince of Wales, in Second ſtreet, within three Doors of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, Philadelphia County, Feb. 17, 1759.

TO be ſold by Way of publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 13th of March next, the Dwelling-houſe and Plantation, containing 52 Acres of Land, of John Bartholomew, late of Montgomery, in the County of Philadelphia, Tanner, deceaſed, compleatly ſituated for any publick Buſineſs, being at a very publick croſs Road; the Buildings are extraordinary good, a large Stone Houſe two Stories high, four Rooms on a Floor, and a Cellar under the whole, with a good Stone Kitchen joining ſaid Houſe, good Frame Barn and Stables, a Tan yard, Currying-ſhop and Bark-houſe, a good Stone Spring-houſe, a Well cloſe by the Kitchen Door, with a very good Pump in it, and two young Orchards. Likewiſe another Plantation in the ſame Townſhip, containing 140 Acres of Land, lying by the great Road leading by the other Plantation from Philadelphia to the Great Swamp, convenient for any publick Buſineſs. Likewiſe to be ſold on ſaid Day, Horſes, Cows and Swine, Houſhold Goods, and Implements of Huſbandry, being Part of the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed. Where due Attendance and reaſonable Credit will be given by BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, and BENJAMIN DAVIS, Executors.

N. B. Notice is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the aboveſaid John Bartholomew, that one or both of the Executors will attend at the former Dwelling houſe of the ſaid Deceaſed, the ſecond Day in every Week for ſix Weeks from this Date, where they are deſirous to be met with, to ſettle the ſeveral Accounts belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, in which Time they hope that none will fail attending. ¶

To be SOLD,

By the Executors of ELISABETH KEY deceaſed,

A CERTAIN Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of 200 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate on the North Branch of Cheſter Creek, in Aſton Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter; whereon is erected a Smith's Shop, Barn, and other Out houſes, the whole in pretty good Repair; together with a valuable Orchard on the ſaid Premiſes. The ſaid Place is ſo well ſituated on the ſaid Branch of Cheſter Creek, that Water-works, of any Kind, may be erected with Eaſe and Conveniency. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Premiſes, and know the Terms, by applying to JAMES LINDSAY, near the ſaid Place, or JOHN SHARPLESS, in Nether Providence. ⊕

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of George Bogart, late of Creeſham Townſhip, Philadelphia County, are deſired to pay: And thoſe who have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by WIGARD MILLER, and JOHN REX Executors. ⊕

DESERTED at Philadelphia, on the 18th of February inſtant, from His Majeſty's 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier General John Forbes, James Cairns, of Capt. Paul Rycaut's Company of Grenadiers, aged 22 Years, five Feet nine Inches and an Half high, well ſet, fair Complexion, ſmooth Face, dark brown Hair, grey Eyes, born at Edinburgh in Scotland, a labouring Man, ſerved laſt Campaign in the Pennſylvania Regiment; went off in his regimental Coat, plain red Waiſtcoat, and Leather Breeches. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerter, and confines him in any of His Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment at Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward, and if any one harbours or conceals the ſaid Deſerter, they will be proſecuted according to Law. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Likely ſtrong Iriſh Servant Woman, about 25 Years of Age, has above three Years and an Half to ſerve, and is very fit for Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing Office. ⊕

WHEREAS the Plantation (formerly Ellis Lewis's, now of York County) lying in Kennet, in Cheſter County, has, for ſome Time paſt, been advertiſed for Sale in this Paper, but as the Subſcriber's Place of Abode is ſo far diſtant from ſaid Plantation, ſome Diſappointments have happened in meeting ſuch as inclined to treat for the Purchaſe; therefore, to prevent the like for the future, the 16th Day of Third Month (March) is appointed for any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing the Whole, or a Part, to meet on the Premiſes, and treat on a Purchaſe, &c. If the Premiſes are not diſpoſed of on the 16th, Attendance will be given the next Day to rent the ſame, when the Subſcriber would be glad of ſome Perſon ſtrong handed enough to plow 40 Acres for Spring, and 40 for Winter Grain, being five Fields full that Bigneſs, and about 20 Acres of good Meadow. The other Part of ſaid Premiſes are five Fields of 7 or 8 Acres each, a good Orchard, and ſmall Meadow, with Houſe, Barn, &c. fit for a ſmall Farmer, or Tradeſman. ROBERT LEWIS.

Lower Dublin Townſhip, Feb. 19, 1759.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Duffield, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, by

JACOB DUFFIELD, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Said Duffield has 20 Acres of good Land to diſpoſe of, near Oxford Church, above one Half of which is good Woodland. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to ſaid Duffield. ¶

ſeul, the king's ambaſſador at the court of Vienna, is to ſucceed the Cardinal de Bernis in the department for foreign affairs.

Hamburgh, Nov. 17. According to the laſt advices received here from Saxony, the city of Leipſick is completely blocked up by a body of 15000 men, commanded by Gen. Haddick. Gen. Hauſen, who commands in the city for the King of Pruſſia, having been ſummoned to deliver it up, anſwered, that he was reſolved to ſtand out to the laſt extremity, and that he invited the Auſtrian generals to uſe Leipſick in the ſame manner as the Ruſſians had treated Cuſtrin. Some other letters ſay, that a body of Auſtrians have appeared before Halle, and were making diſpoſitions to attack it.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *November* 28.

Journal of the Siege of Neiſs ſince October, to the Raiſing it, on the 6th of November, 1758.

"In the Night of the Firſt of November, the Enemy withdrew their Cannon and Mortars from off the Batteries, and alſo begun drawing off their Artillery; ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, and ſome hundreds of Waggons with Ammunition, having been carried over the Neiſs near Klumpenau, and taken the Road to Ziegenhals; they have however been at Work upon their Approaches and Redoubts, and our Artillery has been kept in conſtant Play. The Deſerters, the Number of whom has been greater this Night than it had yet been before, have all affirmed, that the Loſs of the Beſiegers had been very conſiderable. On the 2d, the Enemy continued that whole Day, and the following Night, ſending back the Cannon, Mortars, and the Ammunition and Baggage Waggons. The Deſerters reported, that the King was approaching with his Army.

In the Night of the 3d, the Enemy raiſed, within 500 Paces of the Citadel, a large Redoubt, which in a few Hours was demoliſhed by the Fire of our Batteries.

On the 4th, in the Afternoon, they at laſt marched off in three Columns, and encamped at Half a Mile from the Place, between Tſchauſwitz and Klutmpenau.

On the 5th a large Body of their Troops paſſed over the Neiſs, near the laſt mentioned Place; another Body ſtill remained in the Camp; and as I obſerved that the Approaches and Redoubts were ſtill full of Men, I ordered a Sally at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, with 600 Foot, 300 Horſe, and 60 Huſſars. My Deſign was, that they ſhould fall upon the Left Wing; and this Scheme was ſo well executed, that the Colonel Marquis de Graviſe, of the Bavarian Troops, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, and 451 as well Subalterns as private Men, of divers Regiments, were made Priſoners, and about 60 of the Enemy killed. Eighty-one Deſerters came alſo over to us, and above 100 more the following Night. We had 6 Men killed, 9 wounded, and 12 miſſing.

The Enemy, at laſt, entirely abandoned the Approaches on the 6th at One in the Morning, and marched to Ziegenhals. Above 70 Deſerters came over to us that Day. The Enemy were obliged to leave behind them ſeveral Thouſands of Bomb Shells of 50 and 70 Pound Weight, a large Quantity of Cannon Balls of 36, 24, 12, and 6 Pound Weight, and a great many Granadoes ready charged, as may be ſeen in the following Liſt.

De Treſkow, Lieutenant General.

Liſt of the Ammunition and Implements, which the Enemy abandoned near Klumpenau, before the Fortreſs of Neiſs.

22,000 Cannon Balls of 24 Pound Weight; 23,000 ditto of 12; 1700 Bomb Shells of 75 Pound Weight; 3900 ditto of 50; 6100 ditto of 30; 6000 ditto of 10 and 7; 20,000 Granadoes; 500 Iron Crows; 1000 Joiſts, and 500 thick Planks, for Batteries; and 10 Gunpowder Magazines.

N. B. The Balls, Bomb-ſhells and Granadoes, not being ranged pyramidically, we have not been able to give a more exact Account of it in this Liſt; but we have likewiſe found a great Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds dropt upon the Roads as far as two Leagues from the Fortreſs. De Merkatz, Colonel of Artillery.

After raiſing the Siege of Neiſs, General Harſch retired from Freudenthal, where he arrived the 9th, into Bohemia, by Altſtadt and Gruliſh, and General de Ville by Neuſtadt to Troppau. The Deſertion in theſe two Corps continues to be very great, and ſometimes 100 Deſerters come in one Day to Neiſs.

The Fortreſs of Coſſell, which has been blockaded theſe four Months, is likewiſe relieved, by the Reſolution the Enemy took in the Night, between the 9th and 10th, to retire and take the Route of Troppau.

Berlin, Nov. 18. Marſhal Daun perceiving, that, notwithſtanding the Advantage he had gained at Hochkirchen, he had failed in his principal Deſign, which was to prevent the King of Pruſſia from marching into Sileſia, and raiſing the Siege of Neiſs, thought it proper however to take Advantage of the Abſence of His Majeſty, by falling upon Saxony, in Hopes of making himſelf Maſter, at the ſame Time, of the Cities of Dreſden, Leipſick, and Torgau. For this Purpoſe, he followed the King no farther than Gorlitz, and after detaching a Body of about 24000 Men, in order to make His Majeſty believe, by their March, that the whole Auſtrian Army was upon his Skirts, he himſelf made forced Marches with the main Body towards Dreſden, after having paſſed the Elbe at Pirna. On the 8th Count Schmettau, Governor of Dreſden, was informed, that Marſhal Daun approached the City with his whole Army, and a Part of that of the Empire. Finding himſelf threatened with a Siege, he gave Orders to the Free Battalions quartered in the Suburbs, to defend themſelves from Houſe to Houſe, and to ſet Fire to the Streets, where they could not keep their Ground. The Court having been informed of theſe Orders, ſent M. de Boſe to Count Schmettau, to ſignify to him, that their Royal Highneſſes hoped that, in the Place of their Reſidence, he would not proceed to ſuch Extremities; to which M. Schmettau made Anſwer, that the City of Dreſden being a Fortreſs, with the Defence of which he was charged, he could not avoid burning the Suburbs, whenever they became detrimental to him; but nevertheleſs, if the Court could induce Marſhal Daun to give his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he, on his Part, would give his, not to touch the Suburbs: But the Court made Anſwer, That their Hands were too much tied up for them to interfere therein. Here it is proper to add, that it was declared, ſeveral Months before, both to the young Court, and to the States of the Country, and the Magiſtrates of Dreſden, that it depended upon the Court to prevent the Suburbs from being burnt, if they would agree with the Auſtrian Generals that the Capital ſhould not be attacked. On the 9th, about Noon, the Enemy advanced, with their whole Army, behind the Grand Garden. The advanced Poſts immediately charged our Free Battalions and Huſſars, drove them into the Suburbs, attacked the 700 Foot which were poſted there under the Command of Col. Itzenplitz, and puſhed forward as far as the Pirna and Ram Gates, from whence, however, they were repulſed. About Midnight we learned, that Marſhal Daun was erecting four Batteries, under Cover of which he intended attacking the Suburbs. M. Schmettau, therefore, on the 10th, could no longer defer ſetting Fire to that Part of the Suburbs which are cloſe to the Ramparts, in order to prevent the Enemy from making a Lodgment there. However, not more than one Third of the Houſes were conſumed. In the Afternoon, Marſhal Daun ſent Col. Savoiſki to Count Schmettau, to acquaint him, that ſuch Proceedings were not uſual in a Place, which was to be conſidered as the Reſidence of a Royal Family; and that he, in his own Perſon, muſt be reſponſible for it: To which M. Schmettau anſwered, That the Marſhal ought to be too well inſtructed in the Rules of War, to be ſurprized at it, and not to know, that when an Enemy approaches a Town, and attacks it as a Fortreſs, it is uſual to burn the Suburbs. As M. de Savoiſki replied, that the Marſhal hoped they would at leaſt ſpare the City, M. Schmettau anſwered, That depended on the Marſhal; but if they intended to batter the Town in Breach, and take it by Aſſault, he would defend it from Street to Street, and at laſt the Caſtle itſelf.

Whilſt Marſhal Daun was thus employed in reducing the City of Dreſden, a Body of the Army of the Circles advanced before Leipſick; and General Haddick marched with 10,000 Men towards Torgau, imagining he ſhould carry, by Storm, a Place almoſt without Defence. But the King, who had not been impoſed upon by theſe Demonſtrations of Marſhal Daun, had given Orders to Lieutenant General Count Dohna, and Major General de Wedel, to march with a Part of the Troops under their Command towards Saxony, to ſupply the Place of thoſe who were drawn off by his March into Sileſia. On the 12th M. de Wedel got to Hertzberg, where he heard of the Arrival of General Haddick before Torgau; and having Recourſe only to his Courage in ſo preſſing a Danger, went, with 200 Huſſars, with the utmoſt Haſte, to Torgau; the Reſt of his Cavalry and Infantry following as faſt as poſſible. After which M. de Wedel attacked the Enemy with 15 Squadrons ſo briſkly, that he obliged them to retire, with great Precipitation, as far as Eulenbourg. We made on this Occaſion about 20 Priſoners. General Wedel waited at Torgau for Count Dohna, who having joined him on the 14th, they directed their March together towards Eulenbourg. The King marched at the ſame Time, with all poſſible Expedition, on his Return into Luſatia. On the 15th His Majeſty came to Lauban; Marſhal Daun did not think proper to wait the Arrival of the King, but after having made ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts before Dreſden, between the 8th and 16th, he retired, on the laſt mentioned Day to Pirna, giving up his great Deſigns upon Saxony. Thus the King, merely by the Report of his marching, occaſioned the raiſing of two Sieges in 14 Days Time; which plainly proves the Falſity of the exaggerated Accounts publiſhed by the Enemy, of the famous Action of Hochkirchen. The Body of Troops, which remained near Dreſden, under the Command of Lieutenant General Itzenplitz, finding themſelves too weak to oppoſe the united Forces of Prince Deux Ponts and Marſhal Daun, filed off by the City of Dreſden, and poſted themſelves on this Side of the Elbe, where they wait to be reinforced, in order to repaſs the Elbe, and purſue the Enemy.

The journal annexed will ſhew the particulars of what paſſed in this army, as well as at Dreſden, from the 5th to the 14th of this month.

Lieutenant general Manteuffell remains with a conſiderable body of troops to obſerve the Ruſſians and Swedes. Nothing lately has happened with the Swedes, except that our Huſſars, on the 14th put to the ſword ſome Swediſh huſſars, and made eight priſoners.

All the accounts from Pomerania confirm, that the main body of the Ruſſians have not only quitted their camp at Drambourg, but have even entered Poland, directing their march by Timpleburg towards the Viſtula; there only remains now a few parties of Coſſacks, who ravage the circles of Pomerania adjoining to Poland.

On the 9th a Ruſſian captain arrived with 70 men at Stargard to reclaim the ſoldiers who had been left as ſafeguards in Pomerania, and after receiving ſatisfaction, he returned to his army by Drambourg. Two Swediſh veſſels are arrived at Rugenwalde, loaded with ammunition for the ſiege of Colberg; but that ſiege being raiſed, they ſet ſail again for Stralſund.

Abſtract of the journal of what happened at Dreſden, and at the army encamped there, from the 5th to the 14th of November, 1758.

On the 3d of November, the army of the Empire had changed its poſition, and on the 4th their vanguard having reached Freyberg, and an advanced poſt having been placed at Noſſen, the remainder of the army, and the corps under Serbelloni being encamped at Lauenſtein, there were only ſome thouſand light troops, which kept the old camp at Struppen, the poſt of Pirna, and the bridges on the river. Major general Meyer, in order to be certain of this, on the 4th in the evening attacked the advanced poſts of the pandours with 300 men of the free battalion, and 200 huſſars, and drove them from the brick kiln of Pirna, which was conſumed, during the attack, by the enemy ſetting fire to it.

On the 6th in the morning the beſieged learned, that a great Reinforcement, which Marſhal Daun ſent to the Prince of Deux Ponts, was on the 5th, after five forced marches, at Bichoffswerda; and on the 6th, at night, they could eaſily ſee the whole of this corps, which they imagined to be near 20,000 men, range themſelves in order of battle on the heights of Lockwitz, after having croſſed the Elbe. The ſuburbs of the city being unguarded, the whole garriſon of Dreſden remained that night under arms; it however paſſed quietly. On the 7th, in the morning, General Meyer poſted himſelf in the ſuburbs with his battalion, that of Chaſſignon, and the black huſſars. On the 8th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy cauſed a large detachment of cavalry and huſſars to advance, in order to reconnoitre the out-ſkirts of the town; about 300 men, divided into 4 troops, advanced within a muſket ſhot of the garden of Moſchinſka, and ſkirmiſhed there a long time with our huſſars, who had one officer and three men wounded, whilſt general Meyer, having placed ſome ſmall pieces of cannon in the great garden, and ſent ſome companies to ſupport the huſſars, killed many of the enemy, who retreated about ſun-ſet: As it was thought in the town, that this affair would have been more ſerious, the alarm was given, and the whole garriſon kept under arms. However, this night too paſſed quietly. Our generals had reſolved at eight in the morning to quit that poſt, and to retire towards Meiſſen, in order to draw near to the ſuccours, expected from the Marche; but that reſolution was altered, and they remained in the ſame poſition the eighth, whilſt a bridge of pontoons was made upon the Elbe, below the city, over which the baggage paſſed that very night.

On the 9th, every thing remained in the ſame ſituation all the morning; but towards 3 in the afternoon the body of the enemy's army advanced in order of battle to the town, on the ſide of the grand garden, before the Pirna gate. 200 black huſſars, and the ſame number of the battalion of Chaſſignon, who were poſted there, ſkirmiſhed with the enemy, till they were obliged, by too great ſuperiority againſt them, to confine themſelves within the ſuburbs, whilſt the enemy's flanks were fired upon by four pieces of cannon, placed at the garden of Zinzendorff. Towards ſun-ſet the firing ceaſed on both ſides; and the enemy encamped behind the great garden, ſo near the town, that their Tatto drums could be heard upon the ramparts. The houſes of the ſuburbs, that were neareſt the ramparts, and moſt detrimental to the defence thereof, had, the day before, been filled with combuſtible matter.

About Midnight we learned, that the Enemy, whoſe Army Marſhal Daun commanded in Perſon, erected four batteries, under the cover of which he would attack the ſuburbs, which might have put us under the neceſſity of abandoning them, without being able to ſet fire to them; therefore, on the 10th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, as ſoon as we ſaw the enemy approaching the ſuburbs, directions were given to the free battalions to fall back into the city, and ſet fire to the ſuburbs, which was immediately executed, and at the ſame time red hot balls being fired from the cannon and haubitzers of the Ramparts, and ſome royal granadoes, the conflagration ſoon became general enough to ſecure the ramparts from any attack. Then the free battalions were ordered to march through the city, and to paſs the Elbe over the Great Bridge, whilſt the army marched round the New Town, and encamped under the cannon of the ramparts. In the mean while, Lieut. Col. Wrenſch was ſent with two battalions to diſlodge the Pandours from the defiles of Weiſſenhirſch, in which he ſucceeded, made five priſoners, and took poſt ſo as to ſecure the right wing of our army from any attack. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Marſhal Daun ſent a Colonel with a trumpet to Count Schmettau. This Officer was ordered to tell him, from Marſhal Daun, that he was greatly ſurprized at the unheard of, and unchriſtian like manner, in which he had acted, in ſetting fire to the ſuburbs of a royal reſidence, and that he in his own perſon ſhould be reſponſible for this misfortune, as well as for any other which might happen to the Town. To which Count Schmettau made anſwer, That having the honour to be known to the Marſhal, he flattered himſelf, that his Excellency knew him to be acquainted with the Rules of War; that he anſwered, and would anſwer, for all he had done and might do; that, according to the exigency of war, it was uſual to fire the ſuburbs of the ſtrong places that were to be defended; that, in ſhort, as he had been obliged to proceed to this extremity for the ſervice of his Maſter, he would do the ſame for the defence of the ramparts; and when he could no longer maintain them, he would defend himſelf from ſtreet to ſtreet. Nothing more conſiderable happened the remainder of the Day, except ſome meſſages ſent by trumpets attended by officers, which paſſed between the governor and Marſhal Daun; and towards the evening every thing was intirely quiet.

On the 12th, in the morning, the enemy made a ſhew of taking poſt in that part of the ſuburbs, which the fire had not entirely conſumed, and of which two thirds were left ſtanding; which occaſioned our firing again ſome hot balls, bombs, and royal granadoes; and about noon the whole of the Auſtrian army being under arms, and advancing ſlowly, in order of battle, towards the city, we had all the reaſon imaginable to believe, they intended attempting an aſſault; therefore made every diſpoſition in conſequence of it, and ordered 500 Cuiraſſiers into the town, and ſome pieces of heavy artillery. But the army of the enemy, after having paſſed ſome hours in holding themſelves in order of battle, retired with their camp behind the great garden, and paſſed the night quietly.

Dreſden, Nov. 15. Nothing has happened this day, nor have the enemy changed their poſition. It is now generally thought that the Auſtrians have failed in their attempt upon this town, in which there is a garriſon of 12 battalions, beſides Gen. Fink's corps encamped under the cannon; and the governor has had time to make haſty reparations of the fortifications where they were wanted, and particularly to ſtrengthen and fortify the different gates, by traverſes and other works.

Berlin, Nov. 21. After the Junction of M. de Dohna and and Major General de Wedel on the 14th, they directed their march towards Eulenbourg, where General Haddick had halted, after having been repulſed at Torgau, and had his camp upon an eminence above Eulenbourg, having the river Mulda in front; and had placed ſome pandours in the town, as well as in a village lying before the town, M. de Wedel, who commanded the vanguard, detached Col. de Hordt, with his regiment, in order to diſlodge the pandours, which he executed with ſo much bravery, that the enemy abandoned the village and town with the utmoſt precipitation, and were intirely put to flight by Major Gen. Malachowſki, who ſwam over the Mulda with his huſſars, and 5 ſquadrons of dragoons. The enemy loſt 200 men; 3 officers, 3 ſubalterns, and 80 private men, were made priſoners; and 3 pieces of cannon, and two ammunition waggons, were taken. After this action the enemy raiſed the blockade of Leipſick, and retired towards Freyberg.

In Sileſia the Auſtrians had raiſed on the 9th the blockade of Coſſel; but they returned before that place on the 11th. Lieut. Gen. Fouquet having been informed thereof, detached, on the 14th, the Generals Goltz and Werner, with 3 battalions, and 4 ſquadrons, in order to relieve that fortreſs; but as ſoon as the enemy knew of the approach of our troops, they retired in confuſion over the Oder, abandoning their baggage. Major General Lettorf, governor of Coſſel, made a ſally upon this occaſion, in which 50 Pandours were killed, and 30 made priſoners. [*For the Remainder ſee the ſecond Page.*]

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